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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1413

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

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CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS --DECEMBER 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

NEW DATA ON COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 December 1982 page 1 carries a 1,200-word lead editorial giving updated material on Azerbaijani CP membership. At present "8,383 primary party organizations uniting 347,725 communists are active in our republic. Approximately 90 percent of the communists in them work in different sectors of the economy."

Economics

SHORTFALLS IN FIVE-YEAR PLAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 17 December 1982 page 1 carries a 2,000-word lead editorial detailing achievements and shortcomings in Azerbaijani economic development. Although quotas have generally been met "more than 40 percent of the institutions are not sending production according to commitments. Since the beginning of the five-year plan output in the energy, chemistry and petrochemical industries, and light industry has fallen." It is also noted that consumer demands are not being met.

COSMIC RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 24 December 1982 page 3 carries a 2,000-word report by Mohbaddin Samad on the current status of the Scientific Production Unit for Cosmic Research. "Dating from 1982, three design and construction bureaus as well as the Shamakhy astronomical observatory and a factory for experimental production which had been joined to the Cosmic Research Institute for Natural Researches became the Cosmic Research Scientific Production Unit. Its basic goal is to prepare precise equipment for the study of the natural environment from space. The special design and construction bureau of the unit is occupied with this complex scientific-technical creative work. In the course of a short time a number of cosmic tools and apparatus were developed in sections and laboratories of the bureau."

EXPORTS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 December 1982 page 3 carries a 2,300-word report by F. Kocharli on global Azerbaijani trade: "in foreign economic relations the Azerbaijan SSR is getting stronger. Now 350 Azerbaijani products are being sent to 80 countries of the world. Among these products there are not only the legendary petroleum production but also chemical, radio-technical, light industry and food products."

ATHEISM IN EDUCATION TO BE PERFECTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 December 1982 page 1 carries an extended 700-word report on a seminar held on atheistic propaganda on 17 December 1982 in Baku in which "questions of perfecting atheistic education were discussed." "It is noted that, while some positive changes in work being done were taken into consideration, problems and unresolved questions in conducting atheistic propaganda are not few. Mass Information Channels, for example, do not give enough thought to the propagation of atheism in city and rayon newspapers; city and rayon ispolkoms show little effort in atheistic work--the atheistic education of children and adolescents must be better organized." The seminar was opened by N. F. Jabraylov, leader of the lecturers group of the CC ACPS. "P. N. Kuchéril, Director of the ASSS Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law, A.A. Nurallayev, Section Director of the Council for Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers, B. G. Jafarov, Secretary of the Nakhchivan abkam, A.F. Akasov, ACPS representative to the Council for Religious Questions under the USSR Council of Ministers, E.A. Babayev, Director of Communications and Propaganda of the Baku abkam and others gave reports."

NATIONALITY POLICY EXTOLLED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 December 1982 pages 2-3 carries a 3,000-word article by Academician Jamil Guliyev extolling Soviet nationalities policies in which statistics are given on nationalities related to USSR people living outside the Soviet Union. "There are approximately a million Russians in America (of which 800,000 Russians are in the United States) as well as 150,000 in Europe and roughly 16,000 in Australia. There are approximately 5.2 million Armenians in the world of which 72.8 percent are in the USSR (followed by the United States with 8.8 percent; France with 3.2 percent). There are even 30,000 Armenians in South Africa. More Azerbaijanis live in Southern Azerbaijan and other countries than in the USSR. More than 11 percent of the Kazakhs are in the PRC. More than one-half the Tajiks (50.4 percent) live in Afghanistan. In Chicago alone there are 350,000 Americans of Lithuanian extraction." It is added immediately thereafter that "as is well-known the mobility and migration processes of populations is quite developed in the Soviet Union."

International

POETRY ON AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 3 December 1981 page 7 carries four poems dedicated to Afghan soldiers written by Shahin Fazil, a Soviet Azerbaijani journalist in Kabul. The poetry is exhortatory and propagandistic in nature. One of the poems plays on a verbal pun involving bullets and roses.

WRITER IN WRITERS' HOMES, AFGHANISTAN, SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI

[Editorial Report] *BAKU ADABIYYAT VA INJANAT* in Azeri 3 December 1981 page 8 carries a 1,400-word article by Azerbek, Secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers Union (epiphon), titled to the degree "On the Creative Relationship of Literary Journals to the Experience of Bulldozed Communism." He says that "there are many achievements of Soviet man and Soviet society which were towards opening up ways for a happy future for our world and humanity which are unnoticed by writers and not discussed in literature." It is added that "great organizational responsibility falls to Writers Union organs in creating new words about modern life." On other countries of the Middle East he quotes Mirza Ibrahimov: "Socialism is fermenting on the southern borders of our Azerbaijan socialist fatherland. There are historical connections with the countries of the Near and Middle East: thus, the deep interest of our people and writers is natural." Azerbek goes on to add that "this year 'Nasiriy' press prepared samples of Afghan literature as a book. The Institute of Literature of the ASSS Academy of Sciences has published an anthology of Southern Azerbaijani poets." In specific reference to Southern Azerbaijani writers he says that "if writers want to make accessible to the Soviet Azerbaijani readership works by Southern Azerbaijani writers, whose tongues and pens were forbidden for many years, it is our fraternal and patriotic duty to do so."

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LITERATURE INSTITUTE MARKED

[Editorial Report] *BAKU YODUNIST* in Azeri 20 December 1981 page 1 carries a 1,400-word article by Academician M. Jafar marking the 50th anniversary of the Nizami Institute of Literature of the ASSS Academy of Sciences in which it is noted that "it is a joyful situation that in recent years progressive literary specialists, writers and Tabriz University scholars have been seriously occupied with the study of our literary heritage and contemporary theoretical problems of literature in the south of our Fatherland. It is not difficult to see the future of this complex patriotic effort. The day will come when Tabriz will form its own Literature Institute. The celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Nizami Institute of Literature is also a holiday for progressive southern scholars." With regard to changes in institute organization he says that "in the last 12 years seven new sections were established in the institute by party decree and orders--Nizami studies, literature of the period of mature socialism, contemporary literary processes, translation history and theory, mythology, history of criticism and Southern Azerbaijani literary history."

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI MAGAZINE CONTENTS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] *BAKU ADABIYYAT VA INJANAT* in Azeri 3 December 1981 page 7 carries a 500-word review by Mammadrza Aliyev on the second issue of the Southern Literary Journal *YENI YUL* (Tehran). "*YENI YUL*, published in Tehran as a continuation of *YOLDAH* and *INGILAB YOLUNDA*, differs from its predecessors in both contents and the materials it covers." He quotes Habib Jafir, chairman of the Azerbaijan Culture Society (Southern Azerbaijan): "Under the law of the Islamic Republic of Iran educating children of the Iranian population in their mother tongue is no longer forbidden. We hope that in the new annual year

the Ministry of Education will teach the mother tongue along with Persian in Azerbaijani schools and make the printing of Azerbaijani textbooks possible." With regard to the contents of the journal "in a number of the poems published in YENI YOL the spirit of hatred, anger and struggle against American imperialism--the primary enemy of the Iranian peoples and the Islamic Republic of Iran--is rather powerful."

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 3 December 1982 carries a 550-word article by Arif Ibrahimov on letters received from the South. One letter, from Tabriz, says "I hope that friendly and fraternal relations between our countries will be broadened." Soviet Azerbaijani authors of influence mentioned are Balash Azeroghlu, Bekhtivar Vahabzade, Sohrab Tahir, Mirali Menafi, Abbas Zamanov and Hamid Memmedzade. Noting that a number of Southern Azerbaijani poets have had works broadcast on Azerbaijan [SSR] radio, it is added that "Professor Hamid Memmedzade, Dr of Philology, is preparing a book of poetry by writers living in Southern Azerbaijan. We hope that our readers will receive this anthology in the course of the coming year."

Economics

AGRICULTURAL MISMANAGEMENT IN GUR'YEV OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK OAZAOSTAN in Kazakh 24 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by K. Smadiyarov on highly inefficient and wasteful watermelon cultivation in Gur'yev Oblast. The article is part of a regular series of exposes on problems of Kazakh agriculture and is published in response to the New Party Food Program.

"Aqzhayyq" Sovkhoz of Makhambetskiy Rayon of Gur'yev Oblast would do well, an editorial note suggests, to bear in mind the requisites of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum Food Program on preservation, use and sale of all the products it produces and to suggestions regarding a build-up of capacities to these ends, something that is not the case now.

The sovkhoz was founded in 1976 to produce hay and garden products. To the latter end it plants approximately 150 hectares of watermelons each year with an average annual yield of 7,000 tons. But, Smadiyarov asks, are these melons being put to any use? In fact, he goes on, they are not and deliveries have ceased completely with most of the melons ending up by being thrown in the fields for manure. Only the seeds are procured and they are often of poor quality and are expensive due to the inefficiency of the entire operation. Although a beginning has now been made with feeding the rinds to livestock, most of what is being produced, 3,900-4,000 tons a year, are still being wasted.

A solution, Smadiyarov suggests, would be a watermelon juice factory which would use the wasted melons of other sovkhoz in the area as well and repay its capitalization costs in only a few years. But, he continues, although plans have been drawn up for such a plant, nothing has been done to make them a reality. Smadiyarov seems to suggest that the kind of problems found in "Aqzhayya" Sovkhoz are only too typical of an entire region.

EKIBASTUZ NUCLEUS OF UNPARALLELED ELECTRICAL SYSTEM IN SOVIET EAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 2-4 a 2,900-word article by Baqvtzhan Zhiyenghaliyev and Okim Zhavlawov on Ekibastuz in regional terms. The article is the second in a series of at least three articles published under the rubric "At the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

The KASER has become one of the major electrical energy bases of the Soviet Union and will generate 90-95 billion kilowatt hours during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Based upon this energy, not just a Kazakh, but a wider all-union context of industry has developed rapidly.

Zhiyenghaliev and Zhaylawov describe this regional and unionwide context of industrial development beginning with the Ekibastuz nucleus itself. In accordance with the dictates of the 26th CPSU Congress, four great state rayon electrical stations, each with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts and each comprised of eight energy blocs, are being built at Ekibastuz. When completed, and when linked to other regional systems, Ekibastuz thermo-electrical plants will be at the center of an unparalleled 40 million kilowatt capacity, linked system. Work is now well advanced towards the day when this system will be a reality with Energy Bloc 5 of Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 now complete and nearly ready for production and Energy Bloc 6 being completed rapidly. Work on State Rayon Electrical Station No 2 will begin on a crash basis towards the end of the current five-year plan. The first transmission line, the Ekibastuz-Ural line, is also advancing rapidly.

Zhiyenghaliev and Zhaylawov describe the kind of work going on at the Ekibastuz construction site, one of the major all-union projects of the current five-year plan. They also note subsidiary developments such as the Ertis-Karaganda Canal, which will bring cooling water to area industries and provide a freight link, as well as major regional industries such as the Ermak Ferro-Alloy Plant that now produces 65 percent of the KASSR's ferro-alloy, 20 percent of the Soviet Union's and is a major source of exports. Ermak hearths each produce 214,000 tons of ferro-alloy a day.

EKIBASTUZ ENERGY BASED ON CHEAP COAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 3-5 a 2,900-word article by Baqytzhan Zhiyenghaliev and Okim Zhaylawov on Ekibastuz coal mining as the basis of Ekibastuz electrical energy. The article is the third in a series of three or more published under the rubric "At the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

The electrical plants of Ekibastuz consume enormous amounts of coal, tens of thousands of tons a day--2 million tons for each of the five currently operating energy blocs of State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 a year. Where will this coal and the coal for the three additional state rayon electrical stations to be built in the future come from. This is the key question of Ekibastuz development. The coal is available in abundance and close at hand in the Ekibastuz Coal Basin. Current plans call for an output of 85 million tons of coal a year from Ekibastuz by the end of the current five-year plan to meet not only the needs of the Ekibastuz electrical stations but others located in western Siberia and the Urals, 10 million kilowatts of capacity in all. With the development of the adjacent Maykoben Basin, moreover, regional coal capacity is expected to reach even higher levels, 170 million tons a year; and Ekibastuz coal, Zhiyenghaliev and Zhaylawov stress, is cheap coal, the cheapest in the world, they claim, with production costs of less than 1 ruble per ton.

Zhiyenghaliyev and Zhaylawov describe Ekibastuz coal production in detail that of its 4.5 by 3 kilometer, 200-250 meter deep "Bogatyr'" pit in particular. They also describe developments at the Ekibastuz miners settlement, which now has a population of 91,000.

SHEET METAL WORKS FINISHED BUT COMPUTER CONTROL SYSTEM STILL UNCALIBRATED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata OAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 17 December 1982 carries on page 3 an 1,800-word article by Musa Rakhmanberdiyev on the soon to be completed Karaganda Metallurgical Combine Sheet Metal Plant. The article is the third in series by Rakhmanberdiyev on Karaganda and its factories and is published under the rubric "Rhythm of the Five-Year Plan."

Construction of the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine Sheet Metal Plant has been going on for 9 years and will soon be brought to an end. When completed, the first section of the new plant will have an annual capacity of 375,000 tons of sheet metal (deliveries began this spring). A second section, to be begun in 1985, will double production capacity.

In touring the plant, Rakhmanberdiyev noted that while the plant is nearing completion, the key computer controlled production management system is still not operational since the construction of computer facilities had to take a back seat to other, more urgent needs. Also, designers of the control systems were slow in providing callibrators with needed plans and diagrams. Rakhmanberdiyev underscores urgent needs for the new plants products in the food industry and in Siberian Mainline construction offices.

INDUSTRIAL RESIDUES TO SUPPLEMENT MINERAL FERTILIZERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK OAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Sh. Bolghozhin, chairman of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Committee on Complex Use of Useful Minerals and corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, and I. Akhmetov, research secretary of the committee, on the potential value of Kazakh industrial residues to supplement scarce republic fertilizer resources. The article is published under the rubric "Science for Agriculture."

One of the goals advanced by the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum Food Program was intensification of the use of chemicals in agriculture. Thus great attention is currently being devoted to the production of mineral fertilizers and plant foods. Since 1973, moreover, the Soviet Union has been in first place in this area in terms of total production.

However, Bolghozhin and Akhmetov continue, despite this achievement we cannot slacken our efforts since high levels of mineral fertilizer production are necessary to maintain soil fertility. In addition, the Soviet Union, although the world leader in total mineral fertilizer output, still lags in mineral fertilizer production per hectare. In order to make up for this deficiency, in addition to producing large quantities of fertilizer nitrogen, phosphorus and calcium, the USSR must also seek new kinds of fertilizers to enhance soil fertility in spite of the lower general per hectare applications.

A potential source of such new fertilizers are the slags, mining and processing wastes and other industrial residues that now litter 11,200 and more hectares of KaSSR territory and are continuing to accumulate at a rapid rate. There are now 3.67 billion tons of industrial wastes, 1 billion tons of enrichment residues, 50 million tons of various slags and 30 million tons of other wastes at various sites in the KaSSR. Each year another 700 million cubic meters of mining refuse and 50-60 million tons of processing wastes are added.

The chief value of such residues and wastes, Bolghozhin and Akhmetov emphasize, is that they are rich in the trace elements necessary for plant and animal development and for high agricultural yields. Moreover, fertilizers from residues and wastes have the advantage that they need not be mined and are easily processed.

Bolghozhin and Akhmetov detail some of the accumulations involved, the specific trace elements they contain, regional trace element deficiencies and experiments using industrial wastes and residues to provide fertilizers to stimulate plant growth.

KEY ROLE OF AGRO-CHEMICALS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 1,600-word article by Murym Bokeykhanov and Iskra Kan on the key role of agro-chemicals in Kazakh agriculture. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science for the Food Program."

Bokeykhanov describes areas of chemical production and research particularly important for Kazakh agriculture. They include chemical fertilizers, with substantial increases in output planned for the future and broader use of globular and crystal preparations, pesticides, production of which is to rise to 680,000 tons by 1985 and to 750,000-790,000 tons by 1990, chemical reclamation preparations, chemical applications to produce new plant varieties, chemical compounds (now much in demand) to preserve product quality, for example, for cotton, chemical fodder supplements and herbicides. In the latter area, Bokeykhanov notes efforts over the last 5 years to replace the chloro-organic herbicides previously used that harmed the environment with non-poisonous phosphorus-based herbicides. Many other kinds of chemical industry products used in agriculture are discussed as well, especially plastics.

As a sign of the new importance of agro-chemicals Bokeykhanov notices the recent creation of a USSR Special Unified Agro-Chemical Service, a special "Soyuzkhimiya" Production Union and the new Ministry for Mineral Fertilizer Production. As a result of these and other measures, Bokeykhanov claims, yields in Kazakhstan for some crops (for example, sugar beets) are greater than in the United States and other leading agricultural countries when fertilizers and herbicides are applied together.

KAZAKH CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 14-15 a 2,100-word article by economic-historian Bolebay Isabekov on the history of the Soviet and Kazakh chemical industries. The article is published under the regular rubric "University of Economic Problems" and is the fourth in a continuing series published under the heading "The Leninist Policy."

Isabekov characterizes the Kazakh chemical industry as one of the youngest of all republic industrial sectors, but shows how it too has developed rapidly based upon rich regional mineral resources. Above all, he notes, this means phosphorus, the foundation stone of republic chemical production. Isabekov catalogues the current structure and output of the republic industry.

Among problem areas delineated are the difficulty of continual, coordinated intensification of the development of the USSR and KaSSR economies. To further this aim, the republic chemical industry will have to cooperate with nonferrous metallurgy and sulfuric acid production must be further developed based upon complex use of various mineral raw materials and industrial wastes. In the latter area, for example, substantial quantities of industrial products, especially sulfuric acid, can be gained from the gases that now escape freely into the air from plant stacks. Isabekov underscores the large effort now being made to this end in the KaSSR.

PEPSI-COLA SHIPPING BOXES IN SHORT SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAOSTAN in Kazakh 1 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by A. Zhaqypov on Alma-Ata's Pepsi-Cola Factory and its problems in meeting republic wide demands for the popular soft drink. Kazakhstan's first Pepsi-Cola factory began operations in Alma-Ata last summer, one of eight Pepsi-Cola factories in the Soviet Union. The soft drink is popular in the KaSSR but the factory, which produces 30,000 bottles an hour, is having distribution problems caused by lack of transportation, including freezer trucks. A bigger problem is an acute shortage of polyethylene bottle boxes. Those currently used have to be brought in from the UzSSR and from Novokuznetsk at great expense and are, in any case, not available in adequate quantities. Zhaqypov asks why, with the KaSSR's well developed chemical industry, the boxes are not being made locally.

REPUBLIC FISHERIES PROTECTION UNITS COMBAT POACHING, WATER POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAOSTAN in Kazakh 29 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Sh. Kurghaliev, deputy chief of the "Kazakhrybvol" Administration, on work by his administration to protect republic fisheries resources. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and the sub-rubric "No Poaching."

The rivers and lakes of the Soviet Union are highly important for fish raising and must therefore be protected. This is not only important environmentally but is also necessary in terms of increased food supplies. The May CPSU

Central Committee Plenum Food Program called for increasing food fish production to 4.4 million tons a year by 1985. To achieve this, Nurghaliev suggests, fisheries protection must be tightened and reclamation efforts made.

In the KASSR the most important fisheries protection agency is the "Kazakhrybvod" Administration which has branches in each oblast and rayon. In addition to building up fish stocks and struggling against water polluters, this agency and its branches wages an active struggle against poachers. Last year 29,000 poachers were arrested in the KASSR and 53,000 tons of poached fish seized, supplementing regular "Kazakhrybvod" organizations are also 564 voluntary groups on the watch for polluters and poachers.

GUR'VEV RECLAMATION STATIONS WORKS TO REVERSE FOREST DECLINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK OAZAOSTAN in Kazakh 29 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Z. Demerov, director of the Narvn Forest Reclamation Station (Makhambetskiy Rayon, Gur'vev Oblast), on work by his station to restore and protect endangered and declining local forests. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

The territory of Makhambetskiy Rayon is beautiful and well endowed by nature with its thick, green forests on both sides of the Aqzhayvq River that bisects the rayon. Survival, however, of this lush, green region is very much in doubt since the forests of the area have been on the decline in recent years due to a lack of official supervision that has allowed illegal wood and hay gathering and livestock grazing.

Some 12,501 hectares are assigned to state forests in Makhambetskiy Rayon but some 10 years ago the local forest administration was abolished and control transferred elsewhere, with devastating results to forest preservation. Demerov suggests, moreover, that there have been serious irregularities on the part of those who patrol and control the forests.

To reverse the decline of the Makhambetskiy forest reserves, restore lost trees, improve forest protection and use regional forest resources better, the Narvn Forest Reclamation Station was created in July 1981. Demerov describes its current functions with special reference to improving water supply to forests commensurate with rayon agricultural development.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KAZAKH ARCHAEOLOGISTS PUSH BACK DATE OF TURKISH WRITING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,200-word article by Tolesh Suleymenov on recently discovered inscriptions that he claims are the most ancient Turkish writings. The article is published under the rubric "A Bold Hypothesis."

In 1970, Kazakh archaeologists discovered a number of inscribed artifacts dating to the 6th-5th centuries B.C. in the ruins of old forts situated along the southern shore of the Ili. Of these artifacts, the most interesting is a silver drinking shell with a 25-26 character inscription on its base.

Kazakh archaeologists, struck by the resemblance of the drinking shell characters to the letters of the 6th-8th century A.D. Orkhon-Yenisey Turkic alphabet, have proposed that the alphabet used on the drinking shell is in fact closely related and that the inscription itself, called the Yesik Inscription after the place of the find, is indeed an early form of Turkish. Suleymenov examines this hypothesis in detail and attempts to prove that the inscription is actually an early form of Turkish quite close to modern Kazakh. Also discussing the related, but somewhat later Qaratoma Inscription (4th-3d century B.C.), Suleymenov reconstructs a probable history of ancient Turkic alphabet use down to the 8th century Orkhon Inscriptions. Moreover, he uses the content of the inscriptions, as reconstructed by himself, to show the similarities of the culture of the writers of the ancient inscriptions with that of more recent Turkic peoples such as the Kazakhs.

PRESCHOOL FACILITIES UNDERDEVELOPED IN KAZAKH ARTAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 December 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial on KaSSR preschool organizations. The party and the regime have continued to do everything possible to promote the education of the Soviet younger generation, an important part of their efforts are preschool organizations which now house 900,000 students in the KaSSR. The editorial notes sustained emphasis on a build-up of preschool facilities of every sort in the republic, particularly in rural areas, but notes major deficiencies in the largely rural and predominately Kazakh speaking oblasts of Kzyl-Orda, Zhambul and Chimkent, with cadre shortage a special area of concern.

KAZAKH-RUSSIAN BILINGUALISM ESSENTIAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata RUSSKIY YAZYK V KAZAKHSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 6-9 a 1,700-word article by A. Khaydarov, director of the Linguistics Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the academy, on linguistic assimilation and bilingualism in the Soviet Union and the KaSSR.

The great Lenin rejected the idea of a single official language for all the citizens of the Soviet Union and instead called for a multi-lingual state in which various national languages would coexist, enrich one another and draw together in a sophisticated linguistic rapprochement. However, at the same time, he recognised the special position of Russian in the Soviet Union as the language of science, culture and intercommunication.

Khaydarov looks at how the Leninist linguistic policy has worked out in the KaSSR, "a planet of a hundred languages," in the words of L. I. Brezhnev. He shows how a bilateral process is actively at work there. National and minority languages of the republic are being enriched by Russian and assimilating to it. Kazakh itself, developing under the influence of Russian, is enriching and assimilating other Turkic languages of the republic.

Khaydarov suggests that, in view of the growing complexity of Soviet society, bilingualism is necessary. He ridicules, for example, sending non-Kazakh-speaking agricultural technicians to rural Kazakh villages and likewise educating engineers without teaching them Russian.

At the time of the last All-Union Census, Khaydarov notes, 52.3 percent of all Kazakhs claimed Russian as a second mother tongue, compared to 42.8 percent in 1979. In the same census 50,000 non-Kazakhs claimed Kazakh as a second mother tongue. These figures, in his view, underscore the bilateral and multi-lateral character of KaSSR linguistic development. Khaydarov's article includes a linguistic analysis of the groups making up KaSSR society and their relationship to each other and to the Russian language.

NATIONALITY LANGUAGES INFLUENCE RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata RUSSKIY YAZYK V KAZAKHSTAN SKHOLE in Russian No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 28-33 a 2,100-word article by N. Karasheva, senior research worker of the Institute for the Teaching of the Russian Language in National Schools of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, on the influence of national and minority languages on Russian under conditions of universal bilingualism. The article is published under the regular rubric "In Aid of Self-Education."

The unity of labor and life of the peoples of the USSR and efforts in national schools and institutions of higher education to encourage acquisition of a productive nationality language-Russian bilingualism have created fertile soil for the active interaction and mutual influence of Russian and the nationality languages of the union republics. Symptomatic of this process has been the formation of a general lexico-phraseological fund of internationalism and Sovietisms common to both the nationality language and to Russian. Also characteristic, Karasheva stresses, is the borrowing of localisms from nationality and minority languages by Russian on a regional basis.

Examining this phenomenon, Karasheva takes Kazakh influence on Russian as an example. She shows, through many specific illustrations, how Kazakhs and other nationalities living in the KaSSR and speaking Russian often use non-Russian words and phrases as a reflection of the need to use native words to designate characteristically native objects, plants and animals and relationships and to enrich and expand Russian literary usage. This practice, she concludes, is, moreover, a key aspect of nationality language-Russian interaction and must therefore be studied to gain a full picture of the internationalist Russian in the Soviet Age.

RUSSIAN: LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE, CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN in Kazakh 14 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by KaSSR Meritorious Cultural Worker Abdual Qaraghulev on the importance of Russian as the language of science, culture and intercommunications in the multi-ethnic Soviet Union. The article is published under the regular rubric "We, The Soviet People" in note of the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Union.

leading 19th Century Kazakh intellectuals such as Y. Aitynsarin and Abay realized the great importance of the Russian language for the future of the Kazakhs and worked actively to promote its spread and use. The full fruits of their efforts, however, have only emerged in the Soviet period when Russian has become a second mother tongue of the Kazakh people and their means of access to Russian and world science, culture and events, in addition to serving as a vehicle of intercommunication for the more than one-hundred nationalities occupying Kazakhstan.

Paragbulov repeatedly stresses in his article the fact the failure to know Russian is to be ignorant, backward and out of touch. A quotation of an "old Kazakh" of the 19th century to the effect that "Russian is for the mind, Kazakh for the steppe" sets the tone of the Paragbulov's discussion.

FAMILY RESPONSIBLE FOR RISE IN JUVENILE DISORDER, CRIME

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 22-23 a 2,500-word round table discussion on adolescence and the problem of juvenile crime and disorder. Participating were Qalausha Bergaliyev, doctor of juridical sciences and head of the Law Department of the Abay imeni Pedagogical Institute, Docent Rakhima Mamhetova, Kuntu Senggirbekov, procurator of Shelebskiy Rayon (Alma-Ata Oblast) and Lazzat Bazarbayeva, chief of the No 5 Legal Consultation Division of the Republic Clinical Psychiatric Hospital. The round table is published under the rubric "Family, Society and the Times" and was recorded by Gulash Beysenbiyeva.

Today's children are different than those of the past. They grow up faster, have different values and worldviews and are very difficult to restrain and control, especially when they become teenagers. Why? the editors ask.

In the course of the round table discussion, two main answers emerge. One is that parents have seriously fallen down in their duties of child raising. Whereas parents cannot let up for a minute if children are to be raised properly, many parents, in h's view, fail to supervise their children effectively at all, giving rise to juvenile disorder and crime. He suggests that a large part of the problem is due to parents who were themselves raised improperly and are, as a consequence, poorly equipped parents. Their dismal attempts at child raising, in turn, damage their children, particularly adolescents, and make them emotionally unable to deal with the world.

A second answer is that there are simply not enough child care facilities, organized extra-curricular activities for adolescents and programs for dealing with "problem children," both on the part of educational institutions and in terms of the police. Senggirbekov, for example, notes that in his rayon, with a population of 100,000, 60,000 of them children and young people, there are only 6 police officers charged with working with juvenile offenders, far too few. Moreover, Bazarbayeva adds, psychiatric facilities for treating adolescent mental illness are woefully under supported and inadequate.

In the course of the discussion it emerges that all participants think that the anti-social behavior of parents is a major cause of similar behavior on the part of young people. Alcoholism is singled out repeatedly in this connection and is also named by Mambetova as a major cause of birth defects.

The editors of MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS sum up the discussion by calling for a coordinated approach to the adolescent problem. They stress the need, moreover, for active cooperation between parents, schools and the authorities and underscore child raising as the social responsibility of all.

RURAL DOCTORS, HEALTH CARE POOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 29 December 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Rural Doctors." Before the revolution there were only 98 hospitals with 1,800 beds and 96 dispensaries and clinics, with a total of only about 200 doctors and 400 feldshers in the whole of Kazakhstan. Today there are 1,700 hospitals and 2,400 or more dispensaries and clinics and more than 300,000 health workers of every sort. However, the situation is not universally good. SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN receives many letters from its readers complaining about rural doctors who violate their oaths, fail to attend to the sick properly and misuse their powers and positions.

The editorial calls for local party and other authorities to see to it that rural doctors fulfill their duties honorably and properly and ensure that rural health care facilities are well organized and properly equipped and maintained. The editorial also castigates construction lags and notes problems of cadre stability.

YOUNG KAZAKHS IGNORANT OF COMMON TURKIC LITERATURE OF PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 24 December 1982 carries on page 8 a 1,700-word article by Mekemtas Myrzakhmetov and Qulmat Omiraliyev on the neglect of the common Turkic literature of the past in Kazakh institutions of higher learning and elsewhere. The article is published under the regular rubric "Some Thoughts To Be Shared."

Literature and other cultural artifacts of the past represent the essences of the historical cultures. Moreover, Myrzakhmetov and Omiraliyev continue, they have the greatest possible significance for us today because of their association with our ancestors, our forefathers.

However, Kazakhs of today are profoundly ignorant of their common Turkic literary past and display little interest in it. The reason is an almost complete lack of scholars working in this area in the KASSR, little or no effort to popularize this literary heritage there, few available anthologies and textbooks on the subject and, most seriously, since this limits potential knowledge of Turkic literature for the future, there is little or no foundation for the development of early Turkic literature studies in Kazakh universities. (It is possible, Myrzakhmetov and Omiraliyev lament, to spend 4 years studying literature and art in a Kazakh institute without ever being exposed to early Turkic literature to the slightest degree.)

Early Turkic literature, Myrzakhmetov and Omiraliyev in on, is important for Kazakhs even if the Kazakhs did not emerge as such until the 13th century since early Turkic literature is still the literature of the Kazakh's ancestors. Why, Myrzakhmetov and Omiraliyev continue, when there are special books for Russian literature at every level, even kindergarten, are there no equivalent books for early Kazakh, i.e., common Turkic literature? Why, moreover, is early Turkic literature not made a regular part of the school curriculum at every level as is Russian literature?

Myrzakhmetov and Omiraliyev call for active efforts to reverse this situation, above all efforts to train younger scholars at the university level to provide a basis for subsequent development. They seem to suggest that if only these subjects find a place in Kazakh higher education and are reasonably popularized, all else will follow in due course.

UGHUR READERS CRITICIZE WEDDING EXTRAVAGANCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 13 October 1982 page 4 carries a 700-word article by G. Amrullayeva from the village of Qaritoroq in Chilikskiy Rayon, who, according to the editorial note appended to the article, wrote the article as a letter to the newspaper editorial staff. Amrullayeva expresses her concern over a trend in modern wedding celebrations, "toys," to emphasize the "exchange of goods" among the sponsors of the weddings, the relatives, and the wedding guests. In the "toy" there are a number of teas at which those close to the young couple gather, but if one side cannot fulfill its obligation to hold certain teas, the matchmakers get offended and relations between the families deteriorate. The exchange of gifts at such gatherings is growing to ludicrous proportions, but even though some young women want to reject this feature of the marriage process, parents in some places still firmly adhere to the custom, contending that it is an ancient custom bequeathed by ancestors, without which there would be nothing of interest in the "toy." On 26 November 1982 page 4 the same newspaper published three letters from readers, of 1,000 words altogether, in response to this initial letter. All three express disapproval of the extravagance of some wedding celebrations. One letter-writer maintains that he knows of families who have spent 5,000-10,000 rubles or even more on a "toy." Another letter-writer, a female student at an institute, contends that such excessive gift-giving was not a part of the traditional "toy," which was a simple, joyous affair, but that recently, in fact in the last 2 or 3 years in Uygurskiy Rayon, the practice of throwing extravagant celebrations has become widespread. She implies that the fault here lies with the parents of the young couple. The third letter-writer complains, among other things, that some women, under the pretext that they are equal with men, drink excessively and become disorderly at celebrations.

UGHUR WRITER ENDORSES NOVEL ABOUT EASTERN TURKISTANI KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 12 November 1982 page 3 carries a 400-word article by Uchqun, a member of the USSR Writers' Union, on a novel recommended for a Kazakh SSR State Prize, Qadast Jamadilov's "The Last Fragment." The work depicts the life of Kazakhs living in

Eastern Turkistan and the incidents that have befallen them in the last 25 years. According to Uchqun, literary figures and readers alike acknowledge this novel as one of the great events of all of Soviet Kazakh prose. Not only the timeliness but also the realistic and full disclosure of the subject matter have contributed to the high esteem the novel enjoys. The fact that the author was a participant in the events he described makes the work that much more vivid and jarring. One feature of the novel emphasized by Uchqun is the portrayal of friendly relations between Kazakhs and Uighurs in Eastern Turkistan. Uchqun notes that there have been many outstanding works written about the Kazakhs in the USSR but that it would be inaccurate to say that large-scale, mature works about their ex-nationals abroad have been created. Thus Jumadilov's novel can be regarded as a first for Soviet Kazakh prose. Uchqun then states his desire that "The Last Encampment" prevail in the competition for the state prize.

International

KAZAKHS DENY BOURGEOISE IDEOLOGUES' CRITICISM OF MUSLIM NATIONALITIES' STATUS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK KAZAUSTAN in Kazakh 16 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. Nysanbayev and B. Qurbanov on attempts by "bourgeois ideologues" and "propagandists" to discredit the "real unity and solidarity" of the Soviet nationalities. The article is published under the regular rubric "Aid to Propagandists, Agitators and Political News Reporters" and is published in note of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, Nysanbayev and Qurbanov emphasize, represents the voluntary and inviolable union of all the Soviet peoples and is an economic organism of the whole that is by its very existence strong evidence of their friendship and solidarity. They charge that these efforts by "bourgeois ideologues" and "propagandists" to discredit the equality and mutual solidarity of the Soviet nationalities in order to reduce the influence of the Soviet example in the third world.

Nysanbayev and Qurbanov deny the charges that Soviet Moslems experience segregation on ethnic-religious grounds and inequality in the Soviet Union, that the Russian goal is assimilation through the imposition of Russian culture and language upon the non-Russian minorities and that differential demographic growth rates are straining nationality relationships.

Among the "anti-communist" Sovietologists criticized by name in the article are Rudolph Tokes, A. Park, A. Bennigsen, E. Wimbush, B. Lewis, E. Allworth and Z. Brezhnevskiy. Allworth, as a foremost authority on the nationalities of the Soviet East, is singled out for particular attention. Most of the articles under attack were published at least a decade or more ago.

TRUSS COMMEMORATES MASS UIGHUR MIGRATION TO RUSSIA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 30 November 1982 page 4 carries a 1,500-word article by M. Kabiroy, a candidate of the historical sciences, under the headline "The Good Fortune of Soviet Uighurs." The article begins a 13-part series ending with the 31 December 1982 issue of the newspaper that sketches the historical fate of Uighurs who migrated to the Semireche area of the tsarist empire beginning in March 1882. According to the brief introduction to this article, the fact that this migration took place 100 years ago adds special meaning to the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the VSSR for Soviet Uighurs. In this particular article, Kabiroy discusses some of the circumstances surrounding the mass resettlement of Uighurs, which was permitted by the Treaty of St. Petersburg signed between Russia and China in 1881. The treaty brought to an end the 10-year Russian control over the eastern Ili region. According to Kabiroy, some 45,373 Uighurs and 4,682 Dungans migrated from the Ili region into Semireche by the beginning of 1884.

Political Affairs

TEACHING OF KIRGHIZ HISTORY IN SCHOOLS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 11, November 1982 pages 14-18 carries a 2,000-word article by M. Altayev, a candidate of the pedagogical sciences, on the teaching of the history of the KiSSR in the schools of the republic. Noting that since 1957 the history of the KiSSR has been taught in all Kirghiz- and Russian-language schools as a part of the history of the USSR course, Altayev then presents four reasons why this course is important. For one thing, it serves to expose the false positions of the Pan-Turkist, Pan-Islamist agents of Western bourgeois ideologues Baymirza Havit and Azamat Altay, as well as the false claims of the Beijing chauvinists. In the teaching of KiSSR history in conjunction with USSR history, three techniques are being used at present--(1) material from USSR history is presented at the same time as that from the republic's history; (2) in the teaching of topics related to the history of the USSR, material from KiSSR history is taught following the presentation of the broader history, as a single issue, within the same lesson; and (3) certain separate lesson-hours are devoted to elements of KiSSR history unrelated to the history of the USSR. This arrangement allows for flexibility in the teaching program, although it is stipulated that 17 hours in grades 7 through 10 to be allotted to the last-listed method, the teaching of KiSSR history independently of USSR history. Altayev notes that in the Armenian SSR 105 hours are devoted to the teaching of that republic's history and that in neighboring Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan 50-60 hours are allotted especially for this purpose. He states that experts from the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences are supporting "more" the method used in Kirghizia. This does not mean that new forms and techniques should not be sought and applied. Altayev then discussed some new approaches to the teaching of KiSSR history.

Economics

NUMEROUS ACCOUNTS OF HEAVY KIRGHIZ SNOWFALL PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 2 November 1982 page 1 carries a 400-word article by T. Nasirdinov on the very heavy snowfall 25-27 October 1982 in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon and the efforts being made to overcome the consequences of this natural disaster. According to the article, in the city of Cholpon-Ata the snow level reached 1 1/2 meters and in some areas of Karl Marks kolkhoz up to 2 1/2 meters. One of the measures undertaken

consisted of the formation of four ski units to go to the aid of stranded herdsmen. The entire population of Cholpon-Ata turned out for a working Saturday and Sunday to help clear the town, but the article stated that the shoveling was continuing. The same newspaper the next day published another front-page report, a 300-word article by Yu. Yemtsov, outlining the activities undertaken to save livestock caught in the storm on various farms. Because of the efforts the livestock were cared for nearly without loss. The same newspaper 6 November 1982 page 4 carried five photographs pertaining to the snow-recovery campaign. The 100-word caption accompanying the photographs mentioned that traffic in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon had been stopped for a 70-kilometer stretch and that hundreds of vehicles had been stranded on the roads. Finally the same newspaper 12 November 1982 page 3 carried a 1,400-word essay by Bekbay Alykulov, a special correspondent for the newspaper in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon, describing the activities of certain individuals during and after the snowstorm. One individual highlighted, a shepherd who was also a member of the Issyk-Kul obkum, was said to have never seen such a snowfall in his 30 years' service as a herdsmen. He nevertheless managed to parcel out the available fodder to his flock to prevent starvation, but his supply was about to run out when a helicopter dropped needed fodder and food. In addition, the Kirghiz-language Komsomol newspaper LENINCHIL JASH 7 November 1982 page 3 carried a 600-word article by two correspondents on the same snowstorm. It noted that helicopters from Tajikistan carried 27 tons of fodder to a hard-hit kolkhoz and that upperclassmen Komsomol members helped to repair the homes of city- and village-dwellers, the roofs of which had collapsed under the weight of the snow.

CONSTRUCTION IN KIRGHIZIA STILL LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 11 November 1982 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on the current state of capital construction in Kirghizia. The editorial mentions the achievements of builders during the first 9 months of this year, including the fourth and final unit of the Kurp-Say GES, finished in honor of the November 7th holiday. With that hydroelectric station complete, hydroelectric builders are now concentrating their energies on the Tash-Kumyr GES. However, most of the editorial is devoted to the very significant shortcomings to be observed in capital construction during the first 9 months of the year. For instance, only 86 percent of the overall target of capital investments was realized in this period. Especially poor results can be observed in the construction of schools: only 51 percent of the year plan of capital investments for schools and 47 percent for pre-school facilities have been utilized. The indices of plan fulfillment are, however, generally better for contract construction organizations located on the territory of the republic. The editorial urges that the short time left in the year be utilized as effectively as possible in construction.

KIRGHIZ LOCAL INDUSTRY MINISTER ON WORK DONE AT HOME

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 12 November 1982 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by Marat Konurbayev, minister of local industry KISSR, on the progress his ministry and certain exemplary individuals

associated with it are making towards supplying the population with needed consumer goods. A large part of his article is devoted to a description of a program whereby consumer goods and crafts are worked on at home. He states that the labor of homeworkers is a significant factor in reducing the shortage of workers needed to increase the production of consumer items. He identifies the areas within the republic in which this form of work is being utilized and states that at the present time nearly 3,500 homeworkers are employed in this branch. This form of work is expanding: the scale of production by the end of the year should reach 12 million rubles, or 40 percent more than the 1981 level, and by the end of the five-year period up to 10,000 people will be so engaged. However, there are a number of shortcomings and difficulties in this type of work. Some Soviet executive committees have not provided sufficient aid for transportation and the supply of raw materials. He presents several illustrations of such neglect.

FULLY MECHANIZED COAL MINE FACING GREATER COMPLEXITIES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 30 November 1982 page 2 carries a 600-word article by J. Keleshbayev on the Severnaya [Northern] coal mine in the Tash-Kumyr Mine Administration, one of the only fully mechanized mines in the Sredazugol' [Central Asian Coal] Association. As such, it produces coal of the highest quality very cheaply. Most of the article concerns a brigade whose pace of coal extraction has never fallen below 1,000 tons per 24 hours during the last 8 years. Despite these good results at the present time, the brigade leader anticipates difficulties in the future. As coal reserves in the mine diminish, the extraction of coal by mechanized means becomes increasingly complex. In addition, the transportation of coal being excavated is being made significantly more difficult. Thus this situation gives rise to the necessity of opening up new coal faces, and according to the brigade leader, it is also for this reason necessary to hasten the inauguration of the Kara-Tyt coal basin.

PROBLEM OF LABOR RESOURCES FOR FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 11, November 1982 pages 40-46 carries a 2,700-word article by K. Jumadylov, a candidate of the economic sciences, on the relationship between labor resources and efforts to carry out the current Food Program. According to Jumadylov, the successful implementation of this program is connected in the first place to the rational use of the country's labor resources. In the 1970's the utilization of labor resources began to have an active impact on the formulation of economic plans. He notes that since labor resources have become an acute problem in the country, it is impossible not to pay attention to it. While a decrease in the number of the working-age population is expected beginning in 1983 in the RSFSR and the Ukraine, the pace in the growth of that age group is being sustained in the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan. But even so, on some farms of Kirghizia, a shortage in the labor force is being experienced. In addition, it is disturbing that those working in livestock and farming are advancing in age group. Investigations of the use of labor resources on some farms in Naryn and Issyk-Kul Oblasts and in the ravons of republic subordination reveal that the average age of the overwhelming majority of

those working is approaching the age of retirement. This situation results from the migration of rural young people to the cities for various reasons, chief of which is the poorer housing and living conditions in the countryside as compared to the city. Yet it is clear that it is impossible to solve the food problem without the active participation of the younger generations. Attracting additional labor force to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic is therefore a necessity. Despite advances made in the training of specialists in vocational schools, there is a shortage of tractor and combine drivers, herdsmen, and those having specialized secondary education on the farms of the republic. Jumadylov then discusses some methods of using labor resources more effectively, to some extent to compensate for a shortage of workers.

ESTABLISHING ISSYK-KUL AS RESORT AREA FACES MAJOR PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 11, November 1982 pages 72-77 carries a 2,500-word article by D. Alymkulov, the director of the Kirghizia Health Resort and Physiotherapy Scientific Institute and a doctor of the medical sciences, on the future of the Issyk-Kul lake region as a resort area. Recently converted into an All-Union-level health resort zone, the Issyk-Kul area provides mineral waters and muds considered to have curative powers, as well as beaches and scenic sites for recreation. Already some 107 health and recreational facilities are operating in the vicinity, and much expansion is either under way or in the planning stages. However, Alymkulov identifies some major problems in the development of the resort area. For one thing, pollution of the lake from violations of sanitary standards, from livestock breeding at lakeside, and from fertilizers mixed with irrigation water, is harming the potential of the resort area, in particular by reducing the effectiveness of the natural mineral waters. Also, the drop in the level of the lake, a process which has been accelerating in recent years and may mean a drop of 7-8 centimeters per year, is threatening to wipe out some of the healing muds and destroy some beaches and shallow-water areas. The institute Alymkulov heads have been making various investigations of the region, but measures should be taken to resolve the problems observed. The Kirghiz-language newspaper SOVETSK KIRGYZSTAN 13 November 1982 page 4 carries a 1,300-word article on the same topic by K. Kadyrbekov, chairman of the Council of the Kirghizia Health Resort Administration. Kadyrbekov, however, focuses more on the establishment of the resort facilities themselves. He also discusses some problems: inadequate attention has been paid to cultural recreation, resorts are woefully short of dormitory places, the supply of food products, especially of meat and milk, is poor, transportation and communications are unsatisfactory, etc.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ WRITERS' LETTER ON NATIONAL RESTAURANTS ANSWERED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KIRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 11 November 1982 page 13 carries a 900-word article under the headline "USSR Minister of Trade Comrade J. Chibrikov Responds to Writers' 'Open Letter' (KYM) [i.e., KIRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY], No 29, 8 July 1982)." [This letter, summarized in Central Asian Press Survey, USSR Report: Political and Sociological Affairs, No 1334, p 14, advocated that more efforts be made to establish "national restaurants" and "chaykhans," tea-houses, serving traditional Kirghiz cuisine in the capital of

Kirghiz, Frunze.] Chibabayev's article announces what measures have been taken by the ministry he heads to organize national restaurants in Frunze during 1982-1985. He confirms that the issues raised in the open letter are among the most significant problems of the time and that they apply not only to Frunze but to other cities and rayons in the republic. He then discusses plans to redo several facilities to provide for the service of Kirghiz cuisine and drinks, including plans to redecorate the interiors in traditional styles. He also mentions that the Ministry of Trade has appealed to the Frunze city executive committee to permit the conversion of the building housing AFN into an enterprise that would prepare national food. A conference of the best chefs from each oblast is also supposed to be held to improve expertise through the exchange of experiences. The editorial board of KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY adds a note to the end of the article stating that it anticipates the timely implementation of these measures. However, it calls it especially regrettable that the Frunze city executive committee (under chairman A. Mokenov) has not spoken up on this important matter in due time.

KIRGHIZ THEATER GROUP FAULTED FOR NEGLECT OF NATIONAL WORKS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 21 November 1982 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by B. Alykulov on the A. Malydybayev Academic Opera and Ballet Theater, under the heading "Party Life: Reports and Elections." Alykulov maintains that of paramount importance in establishing the creative appearance of a theater group and in determining its success or failure is its repertoire. There are at present in the repertoire of the Malydybayev Theater 62 major works, of which 13 are national operas and ballets, 16 are performances reflecting Soviet themes, 9 are Russian classics, and 18 are Western classics. However, some works are left unstaged for considerable lengths of time, a fact that can only lead to a deterioration in the quality of any subsequent performance of the work. In fact, on the stage of the theater not a single national opera, other than the operas "Manas" and "Aychurok," has been performed in a period of more than 30 years. Another situation that cannot help but harm the quality of the group's performances is the fact that the position of chief producer has been left vacant for 3 years. At the recent report-and-election meeting of the theater group's party organization there were discussions of such matters, as well as of problems in the proper training of young people. The article also mentions that some members of the group have undertaken such activities as writing anonymous complaints that have distracted themselves and others from true work.

NEW RUSSIAN-DUNGAN DICTIONARY PUBLISHED IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 24 November 1982 page 4 carries a 500-word book review by D. Isayev, sector of the KASSR Academy of Sciences Language and Literature Institute, and by V. Kankolayev, a senior scientific associate at the Institute, on the three-volume "Russian-Dungan Dictionary" published this year by Ilim Publishers. The

Dictionary, containing more than 35,000 words, was the fruit of many years' efforts by the Dunganology Sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Department. It was compiled in part to facilitate the acquisition of Russian by speakers of Dungan, and it can be used as a study aid by students in Dungan schools. Up to this time, only the small Russian-Dungan dictionary (1959) and Dungan-Russian dictionary (1968) of Yu. Yanshansin had been available for the Dungan speaker. Isayev and Konkobayev give the dictionary high marks.

RENEWED ATHEIST EDUCATION AMONG KIRGHIZ YOUTH URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 25 November 1982 page 2 carries an 800-word article by M. Tentimishev, a lecturer with the Central Committee of the Kirghizia Komsomol, on the need for further atheist education. In the last 2 years the Komsomol members of Ivaylyakskiy Rayon (Osh Oblast) have been assigning atheist education a high priority and discussing issues related to it at various meetings. However, only a few years ago it could be observed that there were some young people among the believers in this rayon. Some Komsomol members would pray, observe the fast, go to the Akun-baba cemetery on Friday nights, and even try to receive training at the Samarkand [as published] and Bukhara Islamic religious schools. Also, it has been determined by Komsomol activists that in the village of Chingen school children had been studying the Quran and the ritual prayer in the home of a mullah named Jalal Marasulov. Agitators had even been coming there from Kokand, distributing religious books to young children with the help of Marasulov, and giving them "examinations" in Islamic dogma. A similar situation could also be observed in the village of Kayragach. Tentimishev advocates that Komsomol organizations also uncover the efforts made by Soviet and economic employees on behalf of religion, as exemplified by a recent case in which a certain Malik Khalikov attempted to set up a mosque in Kulundu village with the direct help of kolhoz leaders. The pernicious effects of religion are even felt in the legal system: many cases before the Ivaylyakskiy Rayon people's court involve divorces and alimony from divorces resulting from weddings given the "blessing" of religious representatives. Tentimishev, however, notes that in recent times the number of specialists engaged in research work in the atheist field has decreased for some reason in the republic. The impact of this trend has been felt to a certain extent in the practical assistance provided to Komsomol organizations. Also, the influence of Islam in the republic is not very often encompassed in research work, and its harmful aspects are not being fully exposed in time. Thus, for example, the Shah-Fazil tomb in Ala-Bukinskii Rayon is still being treated as a holy place which attracts believers from Kirghizia and Uzbekistan, who sacrifice countless sheep and goats.

KIRGHIZ CREATIVE UNION LEADERS' SPEECHES PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 25 November 1982 pages 5-11 carries an 11,700-word KIRTAG report on a joint plenum of the creative union of Kirghizia held 4 November 1982 in Frunze. This version of the plenum carries the speeches of the major participants verbatim rather

than as descriptive accounts, as was done in the versions published earlier in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA and SOVETSKY KYRGYZSTAN 10 November 1982. Thus there are a number of differences between the two versions. In general, the speeches in the KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY version are longer and fuller than the ones in the other newspapers, at times much longer. However, the speech given by the well-known Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov in his capacity as the chairman of the Board of the Cinematographers' Union is shorter by several paragraphs in the version published later. In addition, his remarks concerning overall cultural development in Kirghizia, in particular pertaining to the need to perfect the Kirghiz alphabet, terminology, and orthography, alluded to but not specified in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, are omitted entirely in the purported verbatim account. The speech with the greatest divergence between the two accounts is the one presented by Toktobolot Abdumomunov, chairman of the Presidium of the Theatrical Society. Numerous paragraphs were omitted from the SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA version, several of his remarks were paraphrased, and even some stylistic variations were included. Much of the omitted material concerned activities undertaken by theater groups in recent years, with some emphasis on the travels of these groups outside the republic and outside the Soviet Union. Plans for the near future, such as the staging of an adaptation of Brezhnev's "Virgin Lands" by the Kirghizia State Academic Drama Theater and of Aytmatov's "A Day Longer Than a Century" by the Krupskaya Russian Drama Theater, was also omitted. In the speech of Bakhy Omuraliyev, secretary of the Board of the Writers' Union, a reference to the fact that there will be extensive, open discussions about bread in connection with the literary treatment of the Food Program at the next plenum of the union board to be held in Naryn Oblast was also omitted from the SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA version.

MORE STUDY ON RUSSIAN WRITERS IN KIRGHIZIA ADVOCATED

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA-TOO in Kirghiz No 11, November 1982 pages 136-144 carries a 5,200-word article by Aleksandr Zhirkov on Russian writers working in Kirghizia. Zhirkov briefly examines to what extent literary contributions made by Russian writers in the Central Asian republics have been studied, noting that Uzbek scholars have made good strides in this area. But while special sections in the Kirghiz, Kazakh, and other national academic-level histories of literature have been devoted to the work of Russian writers and while some collections, investigations, and articles have appeared on this subject, these represent only a beginning stage to an extensive and serious study of the creative work of Russian literary figures. This effort has not been without its regrettable contributions, as, for instance, V. Vladimirov's "The East--a Literary Region," PROSTOR No 12, 1972. Zhirkov then devotes the largest portion of his article to a detailed description of the life and literary pursuits of the writers S. Fiksin and Nikolay Idalov in Kirghizia. He also briefly catalogues the efforts of several other literary figures who write in Russian. One of the shortcomings he sees in the literary output of Russian writers is that while Russian writers are often concerned with depicting heroes of other nationalities, there are very few great successes or significant portrayals. In his opinion, the practice of creating hackneyed, schematic, and superficial characters continues to the present day.

Social and Cultural Affairs

TAJIKI BORROWINGS FROM RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 23-26 a 1,800-word article entitled "The Enrichment of Tajiki Vocabulary by Calques of Russian Set Expressions" by the philologist S. Ma'rufova.

Ma'rufova notes that since the October Revolution a host of Russian set expressions have been translated literally into Tajiki. This is part of the general trend of historical development of all Soviet national languages. The process reflects the mutual relations of the languages and the strong ties among peoples. The creation of such calques is a progressive development for a language. It permits the inclusion of new material from outside the rules of the recipient languages, promotes the equality of the two languages, and enriches the recipient languages. The literal translations of Russian expressions into Tajiki have introduced new concepts and expressions into the latter. Calques have been created in such subjects as the workings of the Soviet state, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, mass education, labor, medicine, agriculture, culture and economics.

USE OF BREZHNEV'S MEMOIRS IN TEACHING TAJIKI

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 31-33 a 700-word article entitled "The Use of L. I. Brezhnev's MEMOIRS in Classes on the Tajik Mother Tongue and Literature" by D. Alidonshoev (a teacher in a middle school in Shughnon Rayon).

The author opens by noting the opinion of Soviet Education Minister M.A. Prokof'ev that Brezhnev's MEMOIRS is valuable as a teaching tool because of the information it provides on communism, leading a Leninist life, the fatherland, the masses, and service to the party. Alidonshoev reports that he makes extensive use of MEMOIRS in teaching Tajik language and literature. Students write about subjects from the book. Material from MEMOIRS is also used in such drills as parsing sentences, dictation and tests. When teaching

literature, for example the classical poetry of Rudaki, excerpts from Brezhnev's MEMOIRS are introduced to emphasize the importance of seeking knowledge. In the education of Tajiks today it is important to study prominent figures of communism and the Soviet state (such as Marx, Engels, Lenin and Brezhnev) as well as the great Tajik classical writers (such as Rudaki, Firdawsi, Avicenna, Nasiri Khusrow and Jami).

TEACHING ATHEISM THROUGH GEOGRAPHY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 45-47 an 825-word article entitled "Atheist Education of Students in Studying the Subject 'Earthquake'" by A. Sadirov (a geography teacher in an eight-year school in Vose' Rayon).

Given the importance of socialist education in molding the new Soviet man, teachers can and should use the geological phenomena discussed in geography courses to lay the foundation for atheism in students in grades five through seven. Since scientific and religious outlooks are incompatible, it is important for geography teachers to instill in their students a knowledge of the laws of nature and society. The author gives an example of how he does this. When teaching about earthquakes, he discusses why mountains are created and leveled. He has students tell stories explaining the causes of earthquakes. These stories reflect traditional views. In the ensuing discussion these traditional explanations are disproved. The same technique is used in teaching about volcanos, geysers, rivers, lakes and the weather.

BOOK ON TAJIK LANGUAGE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki No 8, August 82 carries on pages 53-55 a 1,050-word article entitled "Good Work But..." by S. Rakhmatova (candidate in philology).

The article is a review of volume one of THE HISTORY OF TAJIK LINGUISTICS by A. Yunusov (Dushanbe, 1981). The subjects covered in the book include: the study of the Tajik language before and after the October Revolution; Tajik writing systems and orthography, including the use of Latin and Russian alphabets and the contemporary Tajik alphabet; methods of teaching Tajiki at all levels of schooling; and the teaching of Tajiki in Russian schools. The book's strengths are its clear explanation of the development of Tajik linguistics and its useful bibliography. However the book also has some weaknesses. It is primarily a bibliography and lacks analysis. The division of the history of Tajik linguistics into two separate chapters divided at 1917 results in an artificial division of subjects. Thus a pre-revolutionary work on Persian-speaking Tajiks in Bukhara is discussed separately from a post-revolutionary textbook on Persian. The reviewer objects that as a result, Yunusov treats the similarities and differences between Tajiki and Persian in one part of the book and Tajik phonetics in another part.

Political Affairs

CONFERENCE ON STRENGTHENING ADHERENCE TO DECREES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 November 1982 page 1 carries a 250-word Turkmeninform dispatch on the Ashkhabad obkom conference on "the study of perfecting and achieving controls is an important part of organizational work," chaired by P. Annaorazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabad obkom. The basic objective "is raising the effectiveness and quality of social production and further improving the situation of the Soviet people."

TUSSR KGB OFFICIAL ON 'IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSION'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 19 December 1982 page 3 carries an 1,850-word article by N. Ovezov, First Deputy Chairman of TuSSR KGB and general-major, timed to the 60th anniversary of the Cheka. Primarily an historical survey, it is also mentioned that "the West, in its partisan work conducted against the USSR and socialist countries, employs radio propaganda widely, revives and provokes religious and national factors. Foreign circles attempt to preach pan-Islamic ideas as an ideological diversion disguised as religious dogma, interfere in the life of the society and spread enmity among nations on the basis of religion." It is noted that "Chekists are revealing the poisonous weapons of imperialism on time."

QUALITY OF TEAMWORK TO BE RAISED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 9 December 1982 page 1 carries a 1,050-word lead editorial on raising the militancy of lower-level team efforts and the importance of party organizations in attaining this. An example of a successful operation is given from a kolkhoz: "The party committee and brigades, party organizations of the enterprise and party groups are successfully raising militancy. They are doing major work in organizing political education and socialist competition, and spreading the experience of advanced workers among the kolkhozniks." However, "there are also party committees and primary party organization bureaus which are not supporting lower-level teams at work, are providing weak leadership and do not make known the strong demands on the secretaries of shop party organizations and organizers of party groups. When this is the case, it leads to less initiative and irresponsibility in party work." A few minor examples are given.

Economics

ANIMAL FEED SHORTAGES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 December 1982 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial devoted to problems in wintering over meat- and milk-producing livestock. It is noted that "good results in sending meat to the state have been achieved in Ashkhabad, Kaka and Gavers rayons as well as in Gyzyrlybat, Gushgy, Dostluk, Tagta and others." However, "the proliferation of cattle and raising their productivity depend primarily on a sufficient quantity of feed." Not all rayons have been as productive. "This year it was planned that 800,000 tons of lucerne seed be prepared for the republic. However, only 640,000 tons of seed have been prepared up to the present." Especially mentioned as deficient in this regard are Asenguly and Karabekaul rayons.

ASHKHABAD WATER IMPROVED BY KARAKUM CANAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 19 December 1982 page 4 carries a 1,000-word report by A. Gandymov, department chairman of the Ashkhabad City Section of the TSSR Society for the Preservation of Nature, in which water resources are discussed. "Water flowing into the Ashkhabad sewage network is routed unclean into areas in Gavers rayon. As for these areas, they are located close to the Karakum Canal which generates the drinking and production water needs."

TEDZHEN CONSTRUCTION OF KARAKUM CANAL AHEAD OF PLAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 31 December 1982 page 2 carries a 150-word note by Y. Abdyllyayev saying that construction work at the No 2 Tedzhenstroy workmen's settlement (part of the 'Karakumvodstroy' Trust) had finished over the quota in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

DESERT INSTITUTE RECEIVES 'RED BANNER' MEDAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 December 1982 page 3 carries a 250-word Turkmeninform dispatch on the awarding of the "Red Banner" medal to the Desert Institute (in the central Karakum). The medal was awarded by decree of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Central Committees of the Profsoyuz and Komsomol for their "mastering arid territory and fighting against the encroachment of the desert."

KAZANJYE-KYZYLARPAT KARAKUM CANAL CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 19 November 1982 page 10 carries a 1,750-word article by Rejep Allanazarov describing the organization of Karakum Canal construction between Kyzylarpat and Kazanjyk (Krasnovodsk Oblast). There are three construction and assembly administrations: the Gumbatar Hydroconstruction Administration which "is conducting work so that salt water does no damage to the canal between Kyzylarpat and

Kazanjy"; the Etyvlarpat Water Construction and Assembly Administration which "prepares arable land for kolkhozes and sovkhazes in Etyvlarpat and Kazanjy rayons"; and the Specialized Construction and Assembly Administration which "builds bridges over the canal."

KERSI DOCKS EXCEED AMU RIVER FREIGHT QUOTA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOBET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 November 1982 page 1 carries a 150-word interview with A. Jumaavyazov, supervisor of the Kersi docks, in which he says to the interviewer A. Allanazarov, "instead of the 361,000 tons of freight to be transported by the beginning of the year, 669,500 tons have been handled." As far as loading and unloading are concerned "instead of the 70,000 tons specified in the plan, 91,900 tons have been loaded and unloaded."

Social and Cultural Affairs

CRITICS ATTACKED IN WRITERS UNION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SINGAT in Turkmen 3 December 1982 page 3 carries a 1,400-word report on a recent discussion in the Writers Union on directions literature should be taking. Tashli Kurbanov, chairman of the Turkmen Writers Union, said: "Representatives of literature and art pay very little attention to casting light on today's situation. Criticism wastes time on works which are inaccurate and pointless from the point of view of the artistic ideal and do not sufficiently promote the successes of Turkmen spiritual culture among readers, viewers and listeners. Some critics incorrectly evaluate works, are partisan to their friends and, in focusing on events and situations within works of art, do not rest on a scientific basis." It is added that "our publishing houses do not pay enough attention to critical works and do not approach the training and education of critic cadres satisfactorily." The writer Tirkish Jumageldiev noted that "the literary process is so vast that just one concept of it is never enough; it demands different ideas. In some cases our critics do not follow literary changes in our country or abroad as a result of which they are unable to delve deeply into literature."

NO FIRST, SECOND PRIZES IN MVD WRITERS CONTEST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 12 December 1982 page 4 carries a 200-word note on a writers' contest jointly sponsored by the MVD and the Turkmen Writers Union "for the best works of art on the militia workers." First and second prizes were not given out in the novel and short story categories.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES INFORMATION GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 21 December 1982 page 2 carries a 1,000-word interview with Fuat Fayzrakhmanovich Sultanov, secretary of the Presidium of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, on current personnel and directions being taken by the academy. "Now there are 21 academicians and 28 corresponding members in the academy. There are also 1,037 scientific workers of whom 48 are doctors of science and 433 candidates." Institutionally, "there are 14 scientific research administrations which are

related to three sections: physics, technology and chemistry; biology; and social sciences." It is noted that "natural and socioeconomic conditions defined the basic scientific directions of growth in the republic. Study and mastery of desert conditions, exploitation of solar energy in the country, research into the adaptation of human and animal organisms to hot climate and solar-earth physics have had great growth in the academy."

CULTURAL CRITICS CRITICIZED BY PARTY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 3 December 1981 page 2 carries a 1,650-word article by A. Garibeva, cultural section director of the CC TUCP, and the CPSU CC decrees "On the Mutually Creative Relationship Between Literary and Artistic Journals and the Practice of Building Communism" and "On Literary-Artistic Criticism." It is pointed out that current Turkmen criticism has not been able to realize the demands of the above decrees. "One must strongly criticize our critics for not mentioning a number of works to which society's attention should be drawn." This applies "not only to young writers whose works especially need attention and review, but also to major artists of our culture." Drama criticism also comes under fire "because, despite the many plays written recently, their results have not been evaluated." With regard to folk theaters, the film and musicals, it is asked: "Is their work worthy of the demand? What themes do they have in their repertoires? Artistic criticism hardly answers this and other similar questions."

'SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND ATHEISTIC EDUCATION' REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 December 1982 page 3 carries a 1,300-word review by Sh. Charyev of G. Akmyradow's "Sociological Research and Atheistic Education" which examines the persistence of Islam in the Turkmen SSR. The book "deeply analyzes the importance of sociological studies in conquering harmful remnants of religion and the effective ways, means and measures to reach this goal." Noting that "under conditions of socialism some harmful remnants of religion are retained among the population and manifest themselves in various ways." It is added that "in many cases the fact that one comes across religious remnants in rural areas attracts attention. The historical isolation of the rural population, the low level of labor techniques in the country as opposed to the city, the subordination of agriculture to natural causes in many cases and similar reasons help in the retention of religious customs and characteristics and their being passed on from generation to generation." In countering this belief "the facts that social organs consider the continuation of religious customs of no importance, their inattentiveness to visits to 'holy places' and religious fanaticism within the population are basic sources for the survival of religion and religious tendencies." In the USSR sociological research "correctly defines religious fanaticism as special to those outside the active labor process and who are illiterate or barely literate. Of course, this situation is not reassuring. An event which occurs is that religious fanatics are especially trying to draw the youth into clerical circles." The reviewer adds that "those places called 'holy places' and places to which the clergy and other religious representatives go must be at the center of attention."

PEOPLES UNIVERSITIES TO STRESS ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 November 1982 page 1 carries a 7,000-word lead editorial on peoples universities. "More than 93,000 students are studying in close to 1,350 faculties, branches and sections in more than 360 peoples universities. Close to 60 percent of the students are young." In order to provide youths better indoctrination in communist belief and "with the goal of improving atheistic education, the scientific atheism peoples university which was opened for school workers in Ashkhabad is moving toward a 2-year program." But, "the scientific atheism peoples university network is not very large. Local party organizations must guarantee such universities in every rayon.

UZBEK-TURKMEN COOPERATION DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 November 1982 page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by A. Batyrov, Cand. Geographical Science, on current Uzbek-Turkmen economic cooperation. "There is a great similarity and commonality in the historic fates of the peoples of the Central Asian republics including Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kirghizistan in their natural resources, in the functioning and specialization of the economy, in labor resources and in the utilization of mining and energy resources. Common irrigation, transport and electrical energy networks, which are growing in Central Asia from year to year, are a clear example of this." Uzbek-Turkmen mutual cooperation in the above sectors are described: "the successes in the building of socialism by the Uzbek and Turkmen peoples are a result of the rapid growth of economic cooperation." This is attributed, in part, to the multi-national population in both republics: only 74 percent of the USSR population is Turkmen, and only 68.7 percent of the USSR population is Uzbek.

PUBLIC HEALTH STRENGTHEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 28 November 1982 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial noting that decrees passed at the XXVth CPSU Congress "make it fundamentally possible to strengthen dispensaries and treatment centers among the population in the near future and to bring skilled specialized medical aid to the sick." The problem is that "the extent of medical services to the rural population lags considerably behind that in the cities. Some branch and rayon hospitals are poorly located and their equipment and instruments are inadequate." Critical sectors are perceived to be "stomatology, oncology and ophthalmology."

PUBLIC HEALTH, TRAFFIC, CULTURE LAG IN COTTON REGIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 November 1982 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on shortcomings in various sectors in cotton regions. Especially noting the rayons of Talyb, Turkmenbala, Tel'man and Garakheyl, it is added that "in these rayons commerce, public

health, cultural and social service administrations had defined plans and measures for the cotton harvest period. But these measures were not sufficiently fulfilled. Traveling stores, social service and public health workers rarely went among cotton workers and agricultural machine operators who were far from a zone of culture. In a number of rural and traveling stores situations where they lack standard food and industrial products occur." Noted as lacking are "tea, sugar, vegetable oil, flour, macaroni products and soap."

RECTOR DESCRIBES CURRENT STATUS OF UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 December 1982 page 4 carries a 1,350-word article by G. Malikgulyev, rector of Turkmen State University, on its current status. "There are now close to 10,000 students in the university, of which some 6,000 are in the day division in 12 fields. On the average, 1,700 highly trained specialists graduate from the VUZ annually. There are 43 departments conducting scientific and training courses in which there are 639 teachers, 11 of whom are Doctors of Science and 234 are Candidates."

'SOCIAL DOCTRINE OF ISLAM' REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 December 1982 page 4 carries a 500-word review of A. Ahmadov's "Social Doctrine of Islam" which was recently published in an edition of 100,000 copies by "Politizdat" in Moscow. While the book is primarily concerned with showing the class nature of Islam through explicating the Koran, it also notes that "Islamic ideologists are putting forward a concept called 'the third road of Islam' which opposes both capitalism and socialism." The reviewer concludes that "generally speaking, A. Ahmadov's new book and previously published books and brochures on this theme will serve as a useful handbook for atheist propagandists, and teachers and scientific workers in places of higher learning."

NO FIRST PRIZES IN WRITERS CONTEST FOR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 31 December 1982 page 2 carries a 350-word unsigned note on the writers contest for short stories, tales, articles, poetry and novels on the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The conditions of the contest were that "our literature be enriched by works helping to give workers an ideological-political, patriotic, international and atheistic education." While winners in the novel category have not yet been announced, no first prizes were awarded in the short story, poetry, tale or article categories.

International

LITERACY TAUGHT IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 12 November 1982 page 3 carries a 350-word TASS dispatch filed from Kabul based on an open letter to UNESCO published by Afghan teachers. "In the period after the revolution up to the present time more than 300,000 people have received diplomas for taking courses which overcame their illiteracy. In the long period prior to the revolution only 5,000 people took such courses." It is also noted that "at present more than 632,500 are studying reading and writing."

Military

PROTECTION OF SOUTHERN BORDER 'DIFFICULT'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 December 1982 page 4 carries a 900-word article by General-Major V. F. Zaporozhchenko, chief, Political Department Central Asian Border Region, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Central Asian Border Region. While the article is primarily historical, it also notes that "the duty of troops protecting the southern border is connected with extreme difficulty. When support of the local population, it was especially difficult to overcome these difficulties. We appreciate that workers along the border of our republic are protecting our beloved land with sharp eyes from the enemies' sly tricks, along with our green-capped soldiers. It is added after the enumeration of the names of a few border guards: "Only last year a number of border violators were apprehended with their help."

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

KOMSOMOL IMAGE HARMED BY POOR INDOCTRINATION OF NEW MEMBERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 30 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by V. Storojev, Deputy Chief of the Komsomol Organizations Department of the VLKSM Central Committee, titled "Being in the Front Rank..." Storojev criticizes the failure of numerous Komsomol committees to work individually with new members of the VLKSM, a failure that "has damaged the prestige of the VLKSM and harmed its indoctrination work." He urges Komsomol organizations to indoctrinate new members in a spirit of loyalty to the Homeland, the people, the party and the work of communism. They must enroll them in the political studies program and ensure that they take the courses "V. I. Lenin's Biography" and "Our Leninist Komsomol." Stricter supervision must be placed over new members, with special emphasis on their fulfillment of written assignments, their observance of trade union regulations and Komsomol rules, their attendance at meetings, and their payment of membership dues.

Economics

AGRICULTURAL BENEFITS OF SIBERIAN RIVER DIVERSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by I. Iskandarov, Chief Scientific Secretary and Academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Productiveness Is the Main Criterion." In the course of this article which deals with general problems of the organization of science in the service of food production Iskandarov states: "Work upon problems connected with the diversion of a portion of the water of Siberian rivers to Central Asia, and the economic and social productiveness that this work would create, is the fruit of the paternal concern of our party for scientific and technological advancement. With Siberian water 6 million hectares of land could be added to the agricultural turnover on the basis of which an additional 8 million tons cotton, 12 million tons rice, and 60 million tons fruit and vegetables could be grown."

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE FINDS GRAIN LOSSES AT PROCUREMENT MINISTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 700-word report under the "At the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee" rubric titled "The Result of Irresponsibility." A PCC investigation revealed that substantial losses of grain are taking place at enterprises of the UzSSR Ministry of Procurement. Because loading cars are broken down at a rate 2 to 3 times the norm, quantities of grain are being stored in the open air and spoiling. Organizations responsible for building and reconstruction of storage facilities for the Procurement Ministry are way behind their plans; for example, the "Sredazelevatorstroy" Trust has carried out its 10-month plan by only 40 percent and has not even begun work on 22 of its assigned 59 projects, while organizations of the Agriculture Ministry have fulfilled their 10-month plan by only 31 percent and have finished only 2 of their assigned 13 projects. Deputy Procurement Minister Ozh Jalilov and State Bread Inspection Chief Mirhamidov have not taken steps to place strict supervision over the storage of grain, so that cases of massive embezzlement and theft have taken place. Loading cars stand idle nearly twice the norm, with the result that heavy fines must be paid to the railroad for tying up cars. The PCC presented its findings to Procurement Minister Korbokarov and First Deputy Minister Kosikh, who convened a meeting of the collegium to discuss the problems, adopt a set of measures to eliminate them, and administer penalties to guilty parties.

ENTERPRISES, ORGANIZATIONS URGED TO FORM SUBSIDIARY FARMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Subsidiary Farms." The editorial urges republic enterprises, organizations, and institutions to form subsidiary farms in conformity with the December 1978 special resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet. Since this resolution the republic party and government have strengthened the material and technical base and increased their support to subsidiary farms which now number 2,300. Unfortunately, the editorial points out, many city and rayon party and soviet organizations, ministries and agencies have shown too little enthusiasm in this area. This is especially true of the Ministries of Communication, Motor Transport and Highways, Construction Materials Industry, Light Industry, and Consumer Services, and the "Tzkol'khozstroy" and "Soyuzuzbekgazprom" Unions. The editorial especially supports forming subsidiary farms on a rayon-scale or that serve related enterprises after the model of the livestock-fattening complex formed by enterprises of the Tashkent Public Dining Administration or the subsidiary farm complex formed by the Central Asian Railroad Administration.

TERMEZ PORT ACTIVITY REPORTED TO BE BRISK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 3 a 200-word item by M. Rajabov, captain of the "Mleg Koshevoy" Ship of Termez Port, titled "Important Factor." Rajabov states that Termez river workers have adopted the November "Honour" guidelines of

the CPSU Central Committee as an action program for the strengthening of labor discipline and development of river transport management. Thanks to measures taken on this basis the crews of the "Astrakhan'" and "Brest" ships have peaked their socialist obligations and the crew of the "Oleg Kosharev" peaked its annual plan in November. Isajahov concludes: "Our goal is not to slacken present speed and continue to load shipments bound for neighboring Afghanistan."

PROGRESS REPORT ON SYRDAR'YA-TASHKENT GAS PIPELINE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word report by UzTAG correspondent A. Sharifnazarov titled "Shurtan Gas for Tashkent." The correspondent reports that 53 kilometers of the pipeline that will carry Shurtan gas from Syrdar'ya GRES to Tashkent industries have been completed by the "Sredazneftegazstroy" Trust. Trust workers are organized in two detachments, one laying pipe from Syrdar'ya GRES and the other from Tashkent. Workers have pledged to lay another 30 kilometers of pipe by year's end and to complete the project by the end of 1983. When finished, the pipeline will stretch 200 kilometers and carry several billion cubic meters of gas annually.

CIVIL AVIATION SERVICES EXPANDING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by T. Unaboyev titled "The IL-86 in Tashkent." Unaboyev reports that on 22 December ceremonies were held at Tashkent airport to greet the arrival of two IL-86 passenger airliners that will fly out of the airport as part of a major overhaul of services there and elsewhere in the republic. Modern air terminals have been built at Tashkent, Samarkand, Andizhan, Namangan, Kokand, and Turtkul, and are being built at Karshi, Fergana, Navoi and Kungrat.

UZBEK KOMSOMOLS WORK ON KURSK ATOMIC ENERGY PLANT CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 December 1982 carries on page 3 a 200-word item by Abduhamid Obidov, builder at Kursk Atomic Energy Plant, titled "Our Brother Workers." Obidov reports that he is a member of a group of Uzbeks recently sent by the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee to work on the construction of the Kursk Atomic Energy Plant. He remarks that the Uzbek detachment works alongside representatives of 45 Soviet nationalities as well as "youth volunteers from fraternal socialist countries."

GOSKOMVODSTROY CHAIRMAN ON UZBEKS IN VLADIMIR OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 December 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by G. Gorelik, newspaper station correspondent at "Uzvladimirvodstroy," titled "Uzbekistan to the Nonchernozem Region." Gorelik reports comments made by V. Turbanov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction, on

the work of the "Lvovskiyvodstroy" Trust. Kurbanov states that the trust, formed in June 1981, presently has 813 workers headed by Murod Polatov. With the help of Uzbekistan and Vladimir Oblast party and soviet organs trust workers overcame initial problems and have peaked this year's plan by 115 percent. The trust has drained 1,200 hectares land, ameliorated 3,500 ha, reclaimed for cultivation 600 ha, and erected 8,000 square meters housing. Within its system are six mobile mechanized columns, a motor pool, a production equipment requisition union, a labor supply department, a study combine, two dining halls, and two stores trading in Uzbek articles and souvenirs. During the 11th FYP, the trust is slated to carry out a volume of 45.4 million rubles contract work, reclaim 5,700 hectares land and perform ameliorative operations on 12,800 hectares, and build 28,000 square meters housing. Kurbanov appeals to workers and employees of construction organizations and of industrial and motor transport enterprises to go to work in Vladimir Oblast.

PROGRESS IN NONCHERNOZEM REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 December 1982 carries on page 1 a 300-word report by R. Yolchiveva, director of the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, titled "Example of Brotherhood." Yolchiveva reports that the mobile mechanized column 6 of the "Uzovgorodvodstroy" has completed 1.2 million rubles work in 1982, peaking its plan by 143 percent, including its plan for construction and installation work by 153 percent. The same paper on 11 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word report by TASS correspondent V. Chernyavayev titled "It May Be Hard There, But There Is Happiness." Chernyavayev reports that the "Tashkent-7" column of "Uzovgorodvodstroy" has finished drainage and irrigation work on 1,300 hectares of land on "Tashkentskiy" Sovkhoz. On 17 December 1982 on page 2 a 900-word article by V. Sutsepin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction, titled "Fraternal Honor" appears. Sutsepin reports on several developments among organizations of the committee in Novgorod and Vladimir Oblasts. In 1982 these organizations drained 1,400 hectares land, irrigated 150 hectares, and built 12,400 square meters housing. Work on construction of the "Aserkhavskiy" Sovkhoz in Vladimir Oblast and the "Druzhba" Sovkhoz in Novgorod Oblast was completed ahead of schedule. A modern settlement named Khamza, after the founder of Uzbek Soviet literature, was erected near Parfina. Sutsepin notes that "hundreds of young volunteers responded to the committee's appeal, in spring 1982, to work in the Nonchernozem.

Uzbek 23 December 1982 on page 2 is a 300-word report by P. Yolchiveva titled "The Contribution of Ameliorators." Yolchiveva reports that since the formation of "Uzovgorodvodstroy" its workers have completed 70 million rubles work, finished drainage of 26,000 hectares land, irrigation work on 2,000 hectares, and amelioration work on 23,000 hectares, and built 47,000 square meters housing. Yield of crops on reclaimed lands in Simsk, Solnetskiy and Volotovsk farms has considerably increased: for example, on the

1,972 hectares of "Volna Revolyutsii" Sovkhoz in Shimsi Rayon, yield has risen from 18.8 centners per hectare to 22.6. The same paper on 30 December 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word report by Ye. Samoylovich, deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of "Uzorgtekhvodstroy" Trust, titled "Songs of Friendship." Samoylovich reports that workers from the "Amubekharakanalstroy" Trust in Uzbekistan completed 200,000 rubles construction and installation work on the "Druzhba" Sovkhoz in Novgorod Oblast. Many of the Uzbek workers live along one of the central streets of the sovkhoz which they have named "Tashkent" Street.

FORESTRY MINISTER INTERVIEW SPARKS CONSERVATION DEBATE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 10 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,800-word interview with Poulat Yusupov, UzSSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry, by Nusrat Rahmatov titled "Love for Nature Is Love for Mankind." Most of this interview takes the form of a sometimes heated debate on conservation with Rahmatov arguing on behalf of "pure nature" and Yusupov on behalf of "progress." Rahmatov initiates the exchange by pointing out that the saigak (Saiga Tatarica, white-tailed antelope) has been domesticated by Karakalpak ASSR forestry workers, but are unfortunately being killed in large numbers for their meat. Yusupov replies that this hunting serves to thin out the 40,000 head herd, and that saigak meat is considered quite tasty. Yusupov reminds him that "in our society, everything is for the sake of people." Rahmatov retorts that it is narrow-minded to think that "everything is for today's people," and that it is more important to preserve such rare animals for future generations. Yusupov brings up a debate about the republic wolf problem published in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI 24 July 1981, and states that he has favored hunting them. Despite thinning them out by 271 in 1981, the number of wolves has increased to 2,000. Rahmatov does not think that 2,000 wolves in a republic with 500,000 square kilometers is so many, and points out that wolves not only eat livestock but also carrion and rodents. He questions the need for wolf skins and saigak meat. Yusupov replies: "I know that creative people are more emotional about this issue, but one should look at every problem from a practical perspective." He sees little difference between catching fish and killing wolves, killing weeds and hunting saigak. At another point in the interview, Rahmatov expresses his hope that wildlife will be protected on forestry farms and preserves, and that these will be kept in a pure state by banning construction. Yusupov replies that it is impossible to keep nature in a pure state: "Mere love of nature in itself achieves nothing--nature must be managed carefully and wisely." He points out that construction is necessary on preserves to provide housing for forestry workers and schools for their children, that presently workers are forced to stay as guests on neighboring farms without their families, which makes it even harder to get skilled workers. Rahmatov concedes the point and criticizes the Central Asian Forestry Studies Institute for its inadequate research on this and other problems. Yusupov agrees, and adds that the institute has especially failed to study the problem of mechanizing the process of seeding

pastures and of effectively fighting insects. Khmatov feels that poachers--most of whom are "better armed" than forestry inspectors and have cars, motorboats, and expensive rifles--inflict more damage on nature than insects. In response, Yusupov cites a 1980 incident in which poachers on a Kuzgrad forestry farm killed forestry inspector Nikolay Vasilenko and were arrested, and other cases in which poachers have been arrested but released by courts. Yusupov feels that forestry workers should be provided better equipment and more authority.

Social and Cultural Affairs

EDUCATION MINISTER REVIEWS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by S. Shermugamedov, UzSSR minister of education, titled "People's Education Is Flourishing." Shermugamedov reviews some of the recent accomplishments and developments in education. Due to improvements in professional skills of school directors and departments chairmen the number of those students who take 2 years to complete a grade has considerably declined. Since a government resolution in 1970 a library fund has been formed in all schools for textbooks that students may use during the year. Primary and 8-year schools in rural areas that students rarely completed have been eliminated and replaced with large, modern internats, secondary schools and 8-year schools. All students who complete secondary school now receive two certificates, one for a secondary education and another for possessing knowledge of one of 143 trades. Today, there is a pedagogical institute and college in every oblast: 3,592 students receive training at 14 pedinstitutes and 37 colleges.

HIGHER, SECONDARY SPECIALIZED EDUCATION MINISTER CITES ADVANCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by S. Pulatov, UzSSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, titled "On the Road to the People's Happiness." Pulatov cites some of the advances made in specialized education. Annually, 115,000 people, including 45,000 specialists with higher education, complete higher and secondary specialized education schools. There are now more than 1.2 million workers in all sectors of the republic's economy and cultural area with specialized diplomas. Of the 82 Vuzes built in the USSR during the 10th Five-Year Plan 62 were in Uzbekistan. There are more than 21,000 professors and teachers at republic Vuzes, including 29 full and corresponding academicians, 500 doctors and professors, and 8,000 docents and candidates of sciences. New study laboratories have been built at Nukus State University, Samarkand Architectural Construction Institute, Fergana Polytech, and Bukhara Technological Institute. Presently, more than 4,000 students from 80 foreign countries are studying in republic Vuzes.

VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL TRAINING GOSKOM CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES TRENDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by P. Kavumov, chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training, titled "If You'd Like to Be a Worker." Kavumov reviews some of the trends in vocational and technical training. During the 10th Five-Year Plan 215 new schools opened in the republic, with a focus on the development of such training in Karakalpakstan, Samarkand, Andizhan, Bukhara, Namangan, Kashkadarya and Khorezm Oblasts, and Tashkent City. Today, there are 550 vocational and technical training schools with a student population of 260,000. Profound changes have taken place in the structure and quality of pedagogical workers in the system. Today, there are more than 19,000 teachers, production training masters, and other workers, a figure 10 times higher than at the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan. In the first 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan 3,200 graduates of Vuzes and tekhnikums entered vocational and technical schools; a republic Institute of Advanced Training was organized in Tashkent, along with a filial of the All-Union Research Institute of Vocational and Technical Training; and new tekhnikums were opened in Andizhan, Bukhara and Nukus. Presently, more than half the schools in the system are training cadres for kolkhozes, sovkhozes, water resources, and other organizations related to agriculture.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON RESEARCH CONCENTRATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by O. Sadykov, president and academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Science in Soviet Uzbekistan." Sadykov comments on the focal points of most scientific research being conducted by the 100,000 scientific workers at the republic's nearly 100 research establishments and Vuzes, figures that include the 16,000 scientists of the academy's 34 institutes and establishments and of the "Kibernetika" Science and Production Union. The basic thrust of research is toward the solution of problems in the development of the cotton complex. With 65 percent of the republic's cultivatable fields planted in cotton, researchers aim to create high yield and high quality strains that will increase productiveness. They also make recommendations on the development of vegetable and fruit cultivation, on the livestock feed base, and on the recycling of cotton waste products. Other major areas of concentration are the question of management of the economic mechanism and structure, regional features of the distribution of the population and its standard of living, the problems of acceleration of scientific and technological development for the period up to 2005, and the socioeconomic consequences of this development. Sadykov notes that the Uzbek academy collaborates on 53 major research projects with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and has also established strong ties with academies of other Central Asian republics in the study of major economic problems common to the region.

UZBEKS OVERCOME HARDSHIPS IN TYUMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 December 1981 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word article by A. Valuvskiy, worker for "Gzorgitekndorstroy" Trust, titled "Path of Courage." Valuvskiy reports comments on living and working conditions in the Tyumen made by Aliqul Raimqulov, a brigade chief for "Uztyumendorstroy" Trust. As all others in his brigade, Raimqulov had no previous experience in highway construction in their native Samarkand. He says that it took them 5 hours to go the 3 kilometers from Nyakh Railroad Station to their base when they first reached the Tyumen in mid-summer 1980. The region is extremely cold, the frozen ground turns to marsh after the thaw, and "there is an average of 30 kilograms of flies and knats per square kilometer." Raimqulov brought his wife, who also works for the trust, and their three children: "In general, our life is not bad. My first days here I could not believe how desolate this land was. Now, we have hundreds of mobile homes that have living quarters, a restaurant, stores, a bath, and a laundromat...Fresh vegetables, melons, grapes and fruit regularly come from Tashkent." Raimqulov is proud that Uzbeeks have courageously overcome the hardships in the Tyumen, but also acknowledges that "many more strong, unstanding young men are needed in West Siberia."

INOYATOV OUTLINES USSR FORMATION IN SOVIET EAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,400-word essay by Prof Dr of History H. Inoyatov titled "The Soviet East and the Formation of the USSR." The essay outlines some of the main stages in the formation of the USSR during 1917-1924 and concentrates on developments in the Transcaucasus and Central Asia. When the October Revolution liberated peoples of the Soviet East the conditions for their unification with Russia were created. In the path of unification stood the barrier of various bourgeois-nationalist parties that conspired with foreign interventionists; for example, the "Musavat" in Azerbaijan, the "Milli Shura" in Tataristan, the "Alash Orda" in Kazakhstan, and the Kokand Autonomous Government in Turkestan. These met a powerful wave of opposition in which peoples of the Soviet East took part by working with Russian workers or fighting with the Red Army; for example, "there were several tens of thousands of soldiers from local nationalities among the Turkestan Front troops in Central Asia." As the Civil War subsided, various new republics entered agreements with the RSFSR, including the Bulharan, Khorezm, and Turkestan republics which sought Russian support in the war against the Basmachis. Such military-political ties were strengthened in 1922 with the signing of a diplomatic protocol by these republics giving the RSFSR the right to represent them at the Geneva International Conference. That same year the federalization movement, spearheaded by Lenin, came to the fore, and one by one the republics ratified the formation of socialist republics whose union was ratified at the 1st All-Union Congress of Soviets in Moscow in December 1922. During the early 1920s, Lenin's nationality policy was implemented in Turkestan and ways were found to overcome religious, Pan-Islamic, and bourgeois nationalist opposition to the Soviet government. Inoyatov concludes with remarks on the national delimitation of Central Asian republics that took place in 1924.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT EXTOLS RUSSIAN OLDER BROTHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 December 1982 carries on page 1 a 500-word article signed by A. Sadykov, President of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, and three Uzbek workers titled "Thank You, Russian People!" The article is published in connection with celebrations of the 65th Jubilee of the USSR, and contains sentiments of praise to "the leader of the Great Soviet Union...our living, generous and dear older brother, the great Russian people...whose intelligence, humanism, courage, boldness, love of labor, and patriotism" has served as a model to Uzbeks. In addition the article extols the Russian language through which "peoples of the world learn about all the achievements we have made within the family of the great Union, [with the result that] they admire our deeds so much they wish to emulate us."

WRITERS' ROLE IN LABOR COLONIES, LAW ENFORCEMENT NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 14 December 1982 carries on page 7 a 300-word report titled "At the UzSSR Union of Writers." The report states that the secretariat of the union met to review the 1983 work plan for writers' assistance to law enforcement officers and to workers of indoctrination labor colonies subordinate to the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs. Secretary of the board Sa'dulla Karomatov read a report on this question. Further, the secretariat reviewed supplementary measures for improving writers' involvement in the ideological and political indoctrination of the more than 200,000 students in the republic's 549 vocational and technical schools. Pirmat Shermuhamedov, instructor in the cultural department of the CP Uzbek Central Committee, attended the meeting.

WRITERS UNION CHIEF CITES GROWTH, NEED FOR PUBLISHING HOUSE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 17 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 700-word report titled "At the UzSSR Union of Writers." An open party meeting of the union's party organization was held on 14 December at which Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the board, spoke about tasks facing writers. He noted that the membership of the union stands at 500 and will continue to grow: "This means the time has come to open a publishing house similar to 'Sovetskiv pisatel.'" The recent party decree on journals was also discussed, and it was remarked that "the new rubrics and journalistic pieces devoted to important issues which have appeared in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in recent months are especially commendable." Pirmat Shermuhamedov, instructor in the cultural department of the CP Uzbek Central Committee, attended the meeting.

MIRZA IBRAGIMOV RECALLS AZERI-UZBEK TIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 December 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by Hero of Socialist Labor Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of the Organization for Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples and Chairman of the Board of the AzSSR Union of Writers, titled "We Are Lenin's Descendants." Ibragimov reminisces about some great Soviet writers and writings, and dwells on

Azeri-Uzbek literary and economic ties. As examples of profound writings, Ibragimov cites the titles of Leonid's Brezhnev's four books. He then recalls the close friendship between the Azeri poet Samad Turghun and the Uzbek poet Gulfar Gulom, his own friendships with Uzbek writers, and his translation into Azeri of Sharaf Rashidov's novel "The Victors." Among economic ties between the Azeris and Uzbeks, Ibragimov cites the assistance provided by Azeri oilmen to their Uzbek colleagues, the importation of Bukharan karakul breeds to the Caucasus, and particularly the arrival of Uzbek cotton farmers in Azerbaijan in the 1930s which helped to launch cotton cultivation there.

UZBEK LINGUISTS ATTEND ALMA-ATA TURKOLOGY CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 3 December 1982 carries on page 7 a 300-word unsigned report titled "Scientific Theoretical Forum." The report states that a conference of young Turkologists was held in Alma-Ata with more than 50 young scholars from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, as well as from Moscow and Nalchik, in attendance. The conference proceeded in two sessions, one featuring 12 papers on lexicology, lexicography, terminology, language history, written monuments, and dialectology, and the second, with 22 papers, devoted to phonetics, grammar, and language relationships. Several Uzbeks from the Pushkin Institute of Language and Literature of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences delivered papers at the conference.

PREVENTION, TREATMENT MEASURES FOR STUNTED GROWTH DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 400-word item with comments by A. Akbarkhojayev, a Namangan endocrinologist, titled "A Treatment for Every Ill." Akbarkhojayev is asked to comment on a letter received by the newspaper from parents whose child suffers from stunted growth. The specialist describes the case of a boy he recently treated who stood 134 cm tall (norm is 158 cm for boys 16 years old) and weighed 26 kg (norm is 51 kg). Tests showed that the boy's pituitary gland, which secretes male hormones, was dysfunctioning. Such dysfunctioning can be caused by grippe, angina, typhoid, tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases, but is preventable and treatable. Treatment in this case included prescription of hormones and vitamins A, B1, B12, C and D. Prevention measures include medical and gynecological checkups for mothers, strict observance of sanitation and hygiene principles, balanced diets, and immediate medical attention for children with grippe, angina, and other diseases. Akbarkhojayev notes that the Namangan Oblast Endocrinology Dispensary has helped set up displays and preschools and secondary schools on these prevention and treatment measures.

TASHKENT UNDAMAGED BY HINDUKUSH EARTHQUAKE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 100-word UzTAG report titled "Earthquake." The report states that at 6:42 a.m. on 16 December Tashkentians felt tremors from an

earthquake centered in the northern part of the Hindukush Mountains in Afghanistan where it reached a force of 6-7. Although its effects were felt over a large territory, including in Tashkent where it registered 3.5, there was no damage there.

REPUBLIC EDUCATIONAL DATA CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 1 an item providing educational data titled "Growth Figures." The data are: 7,534 public education schools with 3,960,000 students and 255,000 teachers; 43 Vuzes, including 14 pedinstitutes and 37 pedagogical colleges, with 285,000 students; more than 36,000 work at scientific establishments, including 960 doctors and 13,500 candidates of sciences; 550 vocational and technical schools with 260,000 students; 513 study-production combines provide training in 143 trades; secondary schools for 969,400 students and preschool establishments for 212,800 children were finished during the 9th Five-Year Plan; 257 pioneer houses and palaces, 84 stations for young technicians, 61 stations for young natural scientists, 11 stations for young tourists, and 17 tourist bases; 28 theaters, over 4,000 clubs, 5,000 cinema units, 6,000 public libraries; 281 newspapers and 83 journals published in Uzbekistan with tirazh of 34 million; the five republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan have 126 Vuzes with 705,000 students; the level of literacy of the Central Asian population is higher than in Italy, Canada, West Germany, France and Japan.

BIOLOGY'S ROLE IN ATHEISTIC INDOCTRINATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 11 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Y. Matnivozov titled "Important Field of Indoctrination." Matnivozov emphasizes that biology teachers have an important role in helping youth to understand nature in a scientific way and in exposing the reactionary essence of religion. He begins the article with the statement: "Religion is a false, unscientific doctrine that spiritually destroys people, incorrectly interprets natural phenomena and social laws, and leads men to shun active participation in the building of communism." Matnivozov cites the potential of botany courses to explain the appearance of life on earth, of anatomy and physiology courses to explain the appearance and development of man, and of the evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin to explain the evolution of plant and animal species.

CULTURAL WORKERS FOSTER NATIONAL FESTIVALS, SUPPORT ATHEISTIC WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 31 December 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Docent Gh. Ghafurov of the Department of History and Theory of Cultural and Educational Affairs of Tashkent State Cultural Institute titled "Abode of Indoctrination." In the course of this article that outlines cultural and educational opportunities for youths

Ghafariy states: "Cultural workers have done a good job of restoring newly forgotten national festivals of the Uzbek people, particularly the Navroz Bayrami [Spring Festival]. As a matter of fact, the ancient wisdom of the people lies at the base of most popular traditions and customs. Through these the young generation can reclaim the historically shaped ethical norms of its ancestors, and the best traditions can continue to develop." Ghafariy also states: "In the present period, when the building of a communist society in our country is broadly peaking, scientific atheism indoctrination must be directed toward solving the tasks of the building of communism, and must serve to form activist and conscientious builders of communism and to strengthen the ethical and political unity of socialist society. Discussions and evenings held in cultural houses on atheistic themes like 'The Origin of Religion,' 'Religious Ceremonies and Their Substance,' and 'Fasting and Its Harm,' arouse enormous interest in participants."

[UZBEK TEXTBOOK ON CHILD PSYCHOLOGY REVIEWED]

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 15 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word review of M. V. Vohidev's BOLA PSIXHOLOGIYASI ["Child Psychology"] (Tashkent: "Oqituvchi," 1982) by M. Dadaionov, Chairman of the Psychology Department of the UzSSR Central Institute for Advanced and Retraining of Teachers, and M. Namatov, Senior Teacher in the Psychology Department of Tashkent State University, titled "Investigation of the Child's Inner Spirit." The reviewers commend this publication on several counts: it is one of a very few such textbooks in Uzbek language; it provides background material on general principles of psychology; it has a special chapter devoted to the central nervous system; and it cites facts and cases that illustrate problems in child psychology. They point out that the author has based the work on research conducted by scholars in center cities and abroad, but has completely neglected the work done or being done by republic psychologists.

BOOK ON INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SPIRITUAL CULTURE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 8 December 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word review of INTERNATSIONALIZATSIYA DUKHOVNOY FUL'TURY SSOVETSKOY NARODA ["Internationalization of the Spiritual Culture of the Soviet People"] (Tashkent, 1982) by Prof Dr of Philosophy Mr. T. Gulatov titled "Internationalization of Spiritual Culture." This volume of essays, edited by S. Shermuhamedov, is devoted to some of the problems that must be solved to bring about the full internationalization of spiritual culture in the Soviet Union. A prominent place is given to the essays in the role of the CPSU in the formation of a unitary world-view in students and youth, as well as to that of the Russian language as an instrument of the mutual enrichment of national cultures. The volume concludes with a critique of the views of bourgeois ideologues on this subject: "The slander and hypocrisy of imperialist propaganda is refuted from a profoundly scientific and partisan viewpoint on the basis of clear and convincing facts drawn from life in Uzbekistan."

ACADEMICIAN SUPPORTS EXPANSION OF SCIENCE-PRODUCTION TIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by I. Iskandarov, Chief Scientific Secretary of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Bright Path." Iskandarov stresses the importance of strengthening ties between scientific research institutions and production enterprises and organizations. There are now over 36,000 scientific workers, including 900 doctors and 14,000 candidates of science, conducting research at the republic's 200 research institutions and 43 Vuzes. In order to increase the relevance of their research to production needs, Iskandarov supports expanding the volume of research carried out on a contract basis, such as recent contracts signed with the Tashkent Aviation Production Union imeni Chkalov, "Sredazkabel'," "Uzbeksel'mash," "Elektrokhimprom," "Navoiyazot," "Tashkent Tractor Plant" Production Union, Tashkent Textile Combine, the Almalik and Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Combines, and the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and Light Industry. He stresses the productivity of the republic "Kibernetika" Science-Production Union which has helped launch large gas fields in Siberia and Turkmenistan, build electricity lines by means of helicopters in the Tyumen, and produce a republic-wide automated management system.

UZBEKISTAN TERMED 'LODESTAR OF ENTIRE EAST'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 1 a 700-word lead editorial titled "Majestic Union." The editorial states that thanks to the immeasurable growth of Uzbekistan's prestige and authority during the years of the Soviet Government and the implementation of the Leninist nationality policy Uzbekistan has become "a lodestone of the entire East." The editorial also includes the following quatrain:

"We took the name Uzbek, independent and free.
We became the haven of the oppressed East.
This honor would be enough for any people,
But we also became the lamp, the beacon of the East."

RESPECT FOR CRIMEAN TATAR LANGUAGE ADVOCATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 23 October 1982 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Memish, a teacher, on the need to respect the native language. Contending that knowing one's native language thoroughly is not just a desideratum but a duty, Memish cites a number of errors he has observed in the formal speech of Crimean Tatars, either in speeches or in radio broadcasts. He urges radio announcers to pay close attention to their language, because others learn from them what the correct literary forms are. But sometimes there are shortcomings in the language used in the Crimean Tatar press--shortcomings that arise because there exists no

dictionary for the language and there are very few widely available scientific investigations on the structure of the language. He maintains that it is necessary to cleanse the Crimean Tatar language of impurities, to develop it, to raise it to the level of other fraternal languages, and to pass it on from generation to generation. [As always in LENIN BAYRAGHY, the article does not contain the expression "Crimean Tatar," only "our (native) language" or simply Tatar."

CRIMEAN TATARS URGED TO SUBSCRIBE TO THEIR NEWSPAPER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 14 October 1982 page 4 carries a 1,700-word article by writer Uriye Edemova, who, as is mentioned in the article itself, is in charge of writing a regular column in the newspaper dealing with family life and the education of children. She calls the subscription campaign for this newspaper and for the Crimean Tatar literary journal YYLDYZ extremely important, since, according to her, "our state established the newspaper so that this [that is, the Crimean Tatar] people would not forget its native language, culture, and national traditions, it would learn what it did not know, raise its level, and find out the news of the world by reading it in its native language." She states that the number of subscribers to LENIN BAYRAGHY equals about 25,000 and to YYLDYZ about 3,000, but she wonders why these amounts are not higher. She likens an indifference towards publications in Crimean Tatar to an indifference towards the native language, bolstering her case with the example of a highly educated teacher of English with a wall full of books who nonetheless does not possess a single publication in Crimean Tatar. When she questions him about this, he states that he cannot read Crimean Tatar. Such ignorance of the native language disturbs her; in fact, she begins her article with the lines of the poet Rasul Gamzatov: "If tomorrow my mother tongue should vanish, I am ready today to lie down and die." In contrast, she cites letters from readers in the Far North and Bulgaria who keep up their proficiency in Crimean Tatar by reading LENIN BAYRAGHY. On 28 October 1982 page 4 the same newspaper published three letters, of 500 words altogether in response to the above article. One letter-writer, from Dzhambay in Samarkand Oblast, maintains that because of difficult conditions in his youth he completed only three years of schooling but that slowly he taught himself how to read LENIN BAYRAGHY. He states emphatically that he has not forgotten his native language and that he hopes his children and grandchildren will not forget it either. On 13 November 1982 page 4 of the same newspaper carried a 500-word letter from a pensioner who was so moved by Edemova's article that he contacted numerous acquaintances in his town of Kuvasay about subscribing to LENIN BAYRAGHY. He collected 120 rubles' worth of subscriptions in a single day.

International

BABRAK KARMAI'S WIFE INTERVIEWED IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word newspaper interview with Mahbuba Karmai, wife of Afghan leader Babrak Karmai and president of the "Vatan" Central School-Internat in Kabul, titled "Our Friendship Will Be Even Stronger." Asked

the basic purpose of her 2-week visit to Uzbekistan at the head of a delegation of Afghan educational workers, Mahbuba Karmal characterizes her visit as another example of Soviet help for educational and other developments in Afghanistan. Asked to comment on educational developments in Afghanistan she cites the growth of the "Vatan" school's newly constructed buildings and several visits of Afghan children to pioneer camps in the USSR, including the vacation of one group in Tashkent and Surkhandarya Oblasts in summer 1982. Asked whether she is impressed by the changes in the USSR and Uzbekistan since her previous visits she replies that she is astonished by the care and attention devoted to Soviet children, which her delegation has observed on their tour in Dushanbe, Baku, and Tashkent.

AFGHAN EDUCATION OFFICIALS ATTEND ADVANCED TRAINING MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 December 1982 carries on page 1 a 200-word report titled "Traditional Meeting." The report states that leaders of the UzSSR Ministry of Education held a regular meeting in Tashkent with workers of the two month course program organized by Tashkent Pedinstitute for advanced training of heads of public education schools, preschool establishments, and Tashkent Oblast teachers. Officials in attendance included UzSSR Minister of Education S. Shermuhamedov, Deputy Minister J. Sharipova, USSR Education Ministry Inspector S. Shamsutdinova, and UzSSR Council of Ministers Executive M. Rahimova. The report notes that Ruhafza Kamiyar, Deputy Chief of Schools Administration of the Afghanistan Ministry of Education, and Abdul Ghafur Usmaniy, an associate in the Department of Textbooks and Translations of the Afghanistan Ministry of Education, also attended, and expressed their gratitude to the republic's educational leaders for sharing their experiences.

AFGHAN COMPOSER IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 24 December 1982 carries on page 7 a 300-word item by O. Chapligina titled "Afghanistani Guest." Chapligina reports that the noted Afghan composer Mashur Jamal has been a guest in Tashkent for several days while becoming acquainted with noteworthy sites such as the Tashkent filial of the Lenin Museum. Jamal attended performances at the Navoi and Mukimiy Theaters, and spoke with M. Tojijev, A. Berlin and other composers at the UzSSR Union of Composers.

ECONOMIC CRISIS, ARMS PRODUCTION IN WEST SPOTLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 31 December 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Results and Plans." The editorial departs from custom to comment on the international situation, in particular the arms race which it claims is being peaked by the West despite its suffering from an economic crisis. It cites Western statistics that for every 100 workers 11 are jobless in the United States, 14 in England, and 15 in Belgium, and that another 5 million will be unemployed in 1983. It claims that because capitalist systems are unable to deal with such decline

imperialist circles of capitalist countries try to solve the crisis by peaking the arms race, increasing tensions, and pursuing a policy of aggression and military confrontation. The editorial cites the speech made by Yuri Andropov at the ceremonial gathering devoted to the 60th Jubilee of the USSR which set forth a detailed program for halting the arms race and easing tensions.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 17 December 1982 carries on page 7 an 800-word commentary by M. Kamolov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "The American Way." Kamolov gives a number of examples of the way the U.S. abuses human rights at home and abroad. He claims that some "32 billion" [error for "32 million"] people live in poverty conditions in America. He also accuses the U.S. Government of systematically violating the rights of peoples in other countries, and gives as examples U.S. support of the racist regime in South Africa, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and reactionary dictatorships in Latin America. Kamolov gives as examples of U.S. violations of international standards of behavior its interference in internal affairs of Poland and Nicaragua and its involvement in El Salvador.

U.S. ROLE IN GUATEMALA CONDEMNED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word commentary by Alisher Roziyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "Country In a Struggle." Roziyev reviews U.S. involvement in Guatemalan affairs and condemns its support of successive reactionary dictators against the people's struggle for national liberation. He recalls that American imperialists supported the overthrow of Jacobo Arbens' democratic government 28 years ago, since which time Guatemalans have been deprived of their rights and subjected to repression and terror, while their economy and resources have been at command of American monopolists. Rios Montt, the current dictator, is also supported by Washington and by large landholders who form only 2 percent of the Guatemalan population. In response to the widening liberation movement, the regime has formed a special police force--at present, nearly 3,000 people die or disappear every year. Roziyev claims that "American advisers" at the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala are teaching the regime's enforcers modern military strategy and methods of fighting guerrillas. He concludes that, despite U.S. support, the Guatemalan people will win their struggle for liberation and Rios Montt will meet the same fate as Somoza.

U.S. PRESSURES SAID TO IMPEDE OAU MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 29 December 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word commentary by Docent and Candidate of Philosophy I. Ramazonov titled "Successes and Difficulties." Ramazonov reviews some of the recent activities of the Organization of African Unity and blames the United States for applying pressures that block its normal functioning. He

claims that OAU moves to eliminate vestiges of colonialism and racism on the continent and to form an "African Common Market" have alarmed U.S. and other imperialist forces and caused them to increase pressures on member states, sown discord, and interfered in their internal affairs. These pressures make it difficult for the OAU countries even to hold their annual meeting. Morocco and several other states have refused to take part in the meeting twice in 4 months over the question of the membership of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. This was followed by a dispute over the representative from Chad. Such disputes, Ramazonov reasons, could only benefit the U.S. and imperialist forces, since African countries only suffer harm from the failure of the OAU assembly to meet.

UZBEK POETRY TO APPEAR IN MACEDONIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 December 1982 carries on page 4 a 100-word UzTAG report titled "Anthology of Uzbek Poetry To Be Published in Macedonia." The report states that an agreement has been signed between "Gafur Gulyam" Publishing House and the "Kul'turen Zhivot" Publishing House of Yugoslavia to publish an anthology of Uzbek poetry in Macedonian language and a Macedonian anthology of poetry in Uzbek language. The Uzbek anthology will appear in spring 1983 and will contain translations by Lyubcho Stoymentsk of selections from the poetry of Navoi, Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, Zulfiya, Ramz Bobojonov, Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, and others.

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